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of their anomalous office. There were other matters which were from time to time thrust out by the Singaporeans, but the result could scarcely be considered invigorating. Now we learn on the authority of the *Strait Times*, from which we quote, that the Singapore Branch of the Straits Settlements Association has "awakened," and has published a report, the most interesting portions of which is the list of officers and committees. The report covers a period of six months, and are rather full of statistics, numbers, and figures.

The Singapore newspaper have a delicate habit of now and again lauding public bodies in Hongkong with a lack of initiative and a lukewarmness in matters which seem to be of the utmost importance to our Southern neighbours. For example, they harped for years on the question of the registration of partnerships, but so far as we are aware nothing of any very great importance was ever achieved. Certainly there were many meetings at which everybody appeared to be at sixes and sevens, and the result of one meeting was usually a flat contradiction of that which had preceded it. Then the Singapore Press expressed its utmost disappointment because Hongkong failed to see eye to eye with them on the question of the Crown Agents, but Singapore has not accomplished very much despite floods of oratory which poured in catastrophes over the heads of the Crown Agents. Latest news was to the effect that the Crown Agents were more firmly established than ever, and had removed to palatial premises in order to cope with the demands of their anomalous office. There were of course matters which were from time to time thrust out by the Singaporeans, but the result could scarcely be considered invigorating. Now we learn on the authority of the *Star Times*, from which we quote, that the Singapore Branch of the Straits Settlements Association has "awakened" and has published a report, the most interesting portions of which is the list of officers and committees. The report however is merely a list of names, meetings, and resolutions, and is not worth

when descending such a steep hill, parental was granted, yes.

Launch at Kowloon.

A NEW N. D. L. LIGHTER.

TRIAL TRIP OF THE "CHANTABOON."

Another success has to be added now to the long list of achievements of the shipbuilding department of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd. The new steel steamwinch lighter, which was launched at Kowloon last Saturday forenoon, was the sixth built to the order of the N. D. L. for their Bangkok service by the local Dock Co.

The *Chantaboon*, for that is the name by which the vessel was christened to-day, was gallily dressed with many coloured flags as she lay on the slips. On the staging there was a representative gathering of shipping men and several ladies before the order was given to release the finely-modelled vessel into the waters of the bay. On behalf of the Dock Co. Mr. Robt. Mitchell, chief manager, attended the ceremony, and among the others present were Mr. G. Friedland, managing partner of Messrs. Melchers & Co., agents for the Norddeutscher Lloyd Co. in Hongkong, Mr. and Mrs. Von Riegen and Capt. Nielsen, assistant superintendent, N. D. L.

As the last bidders were removed, the vessel glided gracefully down the ways. Mrs. Von Riegen bore the usual bottle of champagne on her bow and named her the *Chantaboon*. The lighter took to her element amidst a salvo of crackers and loud cheers. On behalf of the Dock Co. the chief manager presented Mrs. Von Riegen with a watch bracelet as a souvenir of the occasion.

The *Chantaboon* was launched with steam up. Soon after the successful ceremony she proceeded on her speed trial.

Lunch was served on board. Mr. Mitchell asked the company to drink to the success of the new vessel. It was a departure from their usual custom to have a trial trip on the same day as the launching of a new boat. But when he was asked if it could be arranged, he said it could, because he had every confidence in the staff (applause). Their trip that day showed the confidence was right. The vessel had done very well indeed. The launch they had seen that day was the sixth vessel of her class that the Dock Company had built for the Norddeutscher Lloyd Company, and he was very glad to say that they had another one on order. That went to show that the Norddeutscher Lloyd Company had every confidence in the work of the Dock Company.

Captain Hemminger then rose to propose the health of the Dock Company's staff. He had seen the sister ship of the one they were now launching at Bangkok, and they were doing splendid work. The vessels had given the Norddeutscher Lloyd Company every satisfaction. Those who knew all about ships could look over the *Chantaboon* and see everywhere evidence of first-class work; they could not expect better work. The Dock Company had earned a name in the class as a first-class shipbuilding firm, and it was their staff who did the first-class work. He trusted that staff would always remain as they were to-day (applause). They deserved the gold medal.

Mr. Neave, in reply, said one thing commendable was that the vessel was launched on the day of the company's anniversary. He hoped the Dock Company would always retain its present position (applause).

The following guests had been invited:—Mr. and Mrs. Messner, Miss Ibbeken, Mr. and Mrs. Lamperski, Mr. and Mrs. Von Riegen, Capt. Hemminger, Messrs. Jens Nielsen, G. Friedland, H. Wanshol, Arendt, Burblinger, F. Schwarzkopf, W. A. Crake, W. Russell, H. W. Kent, Mr. and Mrs. J. Lambert, Mr. H. L. Fletcher, Mr. A. Sinclair, Capt. and Mrs. J. T. Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Richardson, and Mr. A. Ritchie.

Following are the dimensions of the *Chantaboon*—Length between perpendiculars 152' 6", length over all 157' 0", breadth moulded 20' 0", depth moulded 11' 0", height of bulwark 2' 8". Extreme draught 9' 3". She has two sets of vertical plate expansion surface condensing engines, with a high pressure cylinder 81 inches in diameter, intermediate pressure 131 inches, and light pressure 231 inches in diameter, with a stroke of 15 inches. She has one cylindrical moulded steel boiler, return tubular, 11 feet in diameter and 10 feet long. Fox's patent funnels, with a working pressure of 170 lbs to the square inch. Her carrying capacity is 8,500 piculs.

BURGLARY AT A POKOHAMA HOTEL.

COMPLAINTS OF POLICE DILATORINESS.

In the early hours of yesterday morning, says the *Japan Herald* of the 23rd ult., a burglar broke into the premises of the Waverley Hotel at No. 88, Main Street, Yokohama, on two occasions. His first visit, however, was a short one and was unproductive of results, for shortly after entering the premises the man was seen by one of the hotel boys, who grappled with him in the hope of securing his arrest. The man, however, managed to wrench himself from the boy's grasp and got into the street before the alarm could be raised.

Not content with his first visit, the man returned to the premises about a quarter after three, when one of the guests, Mr. F. J. H. Baker (of Messrs. Kelly & Walsh), was awakened by the noise of someone moving in his room. Mr. Baker quietly watched the movements of the intruder who searched the pockets of clothes lying near the bed and also investigated the contents of a cupboard near by. The man left the room, but again returned to find that Mr. Baker was awake. The intruder then made a dash for the door and running down stairs got into the yard. Mr. Baker, putting on his slippers, followed the man, and managed to grab him by the leg as he climbed the wall to escape. The latter, however, broke one of the panes of the fence and struck Mr. Baker across the arms and legs, leaving several bruises, and at the same time smashed several panes of glass on the verandah. Mr. Baker was unable to secure the thief, and as his shouts for assistance were not heard by the other occupants of the hotel, the visitor got safely away carrying with him a pocket-book, several papers, and some cash belonging to Mr. Baker.

On Sunday morning Mr. Baker reported the incident to the police authorities, who promised to attend to the matter, but it was not until one o'clock on Monday that a detective arrived at the hotel to investigate. Such a display of inactivity on the part of the police, says our contemporary, is, to say the least, a very eloquent testimony of the desire of the police to put a stop to these frequent burglaries and can only stimulate the burglarious spirit making further visits similar to the one of the 23rd ult. This is not the first time the police have been dilatory in investigating thefts committed by foreigners; two cases of this kind were reported by the police a few weeks ago, when the police, between a report being made and a police official, with the result that the goods had been lost or the thief had been good for the arrest of the thief.

The Shatin Triple Murder.

TWO SUSPECTS ARRESTED.

STORY OF THE TRAGEDY RE-TOLD.

After a matter of nearly two years the Kowloon police arrested last night two men, who are suspected of having been concerned in the triple murder which was perpetrated near Shatin on the 5th December, 1906. The suspects were arrested at Kowloon City, by Detective Sergeant Wilton.

On the 2nd December, 1906, some of our readers will recollect, three men—the son and nephew of a well-known farmer, by name Wong Shau, and their friend, who was formerly employed as a steward on board the American liner *Dakota*—went for a walk on the hillside above Shatin. They carried with them a chopper with which to cut down any piece of twig which they might fancy could be turned into good walking sticks. They failed to return home that night and nothing was thought of the matter at it was then believed that they had, perhaps, gone to Kowloon City to see friends and would not return until the day following. But when the trio had not been seen or heard from for several days, the old farmer—Wong Shau—became anxious and went in search of them. After an hour's walk he came across their three dead bodies lying on the hillside of Kun Yam Shan, west of the Shatin gap. Their throats were cut, their faces partly torn off the heads, and other parts of their bodies horribly hacked. When the trio left their home on the 2nd the ex-steward carried an American nickel watch and chain outside his coat, and had \$30 in his pocket, but these were missing when his body was found. The chopper, also, which they took out with them could not be found, and it then believed that it was with that weapon they were murdered. In its place were found two sticks, one a cane and other a sapling. Both were stained with blood. The horror of the deed has been better imagined than described. He hurried back to the Shatin Police Station and made a report to Police-sergeant Devaney, who promptly repaired to the scene of the tragedy and had the bodies removed to the Kowloon mortuary for examination, preparatory to burial.

Since that time the Kowloon police have had the matter under investigation, and it was not until last night, as we have already stated, that they succeeded in making a capture. Meanwhile evidence is being collected by the police authorities preparatory to placing the accused on trial.

SUSPECTS CHARGED AND REMANDED.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE TRAGEDY.

6th inst.

Since our last report, which appeared exclusively in Saturday evening's *Hongkong Telegraph*, two more men have been arrested in connection with the murder of the three men, who were discovered terribly hacked on the Kun Yam mountain, a little to the west of the Shatin gap, on the 2nd December, 1906. In all four men are in custody. They are: Tse Mow Fat, a school master, and it is stated an elder of Kowloon City; Wong Chan Kwai, a farmer, residing on the Kun Yam mountain, not far away from the scene of the tragedy; Wong Sam Oi, of Eymoon village, and Chao Yau, a stonecutter, living at Kowloon City.

At the Magistracy, to-day, the accused were arraigned before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, and charged with the murder of one Lok Sang, Wong Sau Sam and Wong Ting Fat. To this indictment they pleaded not guilty.

Mr. F. B. L. Bowley (Crown Solicitor), of Messrs. Deaneys and Bowley's office, appeared on behalf of the prosecution. Mr. Otto Koopling is retained for the defence. Inspector Angley, of the Shatin Police Station, and Detective Sergeant Wilton, who made the captures, watched the case on behalf of the police authorities.

We are in a position to-day to lay further particulars with regard to the tragedy before our readers. It is, of course, too early at the present stage to obtain from the police the nature of the evidence they have so far secured against the accused. The officers concerned in the case are naturally very reticent and have refused absolutely to refer to the matter; but from certain vague hints which were let fall during the prosecution this morning, we take it that the web is being drawn tighter and tighter. When the case comes up for trial next week, we are given to understand that the four accused—Chan Yau—who has made a statement to the police, and through whom it is alleged the others were arrested, will turn King's evidence.

That robbery was the motive for the dastardly deed was the story which was in circulation in Police Court circles to-day. It was asserted that a few weeks before the tragedy the first accused—Tse Mow Fat, the school master—asked one of the ex-stewards of the *Dakota* to accompany him for a walk on the Kun Yam mountain. At that time, the story goes, Wong Ting Fat, who had just been "paid off" ship, had a sum of money on him and a nickel watch, one of the Ansonia Clock Company's make. Whether Wong Ting Fat could not go, did not feel like going, or had not the time to spare to go mountain-climbing, is not known; suffice it to say that he did not go. But a few days later—on the 2nd December—when he and two of his claimants started out to scour the hillside below Kun Yam in search of walking-sticks, the trio saw the last of their people. They were met by four men, near the Shatin gap, a "ruck down," and backed to death. Then followed the arrest of the accused. In the house of the first accused—Tse Mow Fat—after his arrest, the police, it is reported, found in his box a nickel watch and chain, which certain witnesses recognise as those worn by Wong Ting Fat before his death. The accused were remanded in police custody for a week for trial.

JAPAN'S FOREIGN TRADE.

AMERICA AT THE HEAD OF THE LIST.

Tokio, April 11.

The official returns of Japan's foreign trade for 1907 show a total value of ¥266,000,000. Of this amount America is represented by ¥110,000,000, thus surpassing any other country. Great Britain, with ¥138,000,000, ranks after China. Japanese trade with British India is rapidly progressing and now attains ¥67,000,000. Germany and France follow next in order. Great Britain, Germany, America and France rank in the order given in respect of the mercantile marine trading to Japan. —*N. C. D. News.*

A COOLIE NAMED LAU SHAN WHO STOLE A CLOCK.

VALUED AT \$250, FROM NO. 10, NULLEN LANE, WINDHOLM, AT 11 O'CLOCK THIS MORNING (6th inst.).

At 11 o'clock this forenoon, sentenced by Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Police Court, to three weeks' hard labour and six hours' stocks, was a coolie named Lau Shan who stole a clock valued at \$250, from No. 10, Nulken Lane, Windholm, at 11 o'clock this morning (6th inst.).

The clock, a fine one, was taken from a house in the Kowloon City Road, and a description of the goods stolen corresponded with those in the possession of the Yab-mai police. Needless to say, they were returned to the owner.

It is very unfortunate that Chinese coolies are not successful in finding the thief, but at the same time credit must be given him for the way in which he saved the property.

The Health Bill.

TRENCHANT CRITICISMS BY LOCAL ARCHITECTS.

We have received from Mr. A. Shelton Hooper an elaborate and careful criticism by Messrs. Leigh and Turner, architects and civil engineers, of the proposed Public Health and Buildings Amendment Ordinance 1908. It is addressed to Mr. Shelton Hooper, and should certainly be in the hands of and occupy the consideration of all who are in the position of property-owners in Hongkong. While the criticism seems to be eminently fair and reasonable, many trenchant observations occur with reference to the automatic powers conferred on the Building Authority. The memorandum, if it may so be termed, is drawn up in an extremely convenient fashion. On one page the terms of the Bill are printed, side by side with the objections and reasons for the changes proposed by the Government. On the opposite page are Messrs. Leigh and Turner's criticisms of the alterations, so that one may grasp the position at a glance. In the covering letter, the critics observe:—

"We must call attention to our previous report, upon the draft for the bill now being amended, viz. No. 1 of 1903. We then protested against the power intended to be placed in the hands of one man, the Sanitary Commissioner, and after discussion the same was then vested in the 'Board'; this Bill again proposes to do so, but in a different manner. The Sanitary Commissioner introduces the 'Health of the Sanitary Department' (a Cadet) who shall be responsible for the administration of the Sanitary Department. One man!—Such parts of the power as are taken from the 'Board' altogether are vested in the Building Authority, one man again! Section 175 is not dealt with, and the words 'by the owner' remain. Their effect after nearly five years of costly experience is well known and an excellent opportunity arises for their deletion. Section 176 retains the provision for setting back from any slope or declivity 'one fourth the height of the building' instead of one fourth the depth which obviously the correct wording. Our predictions as to the effect of the abolition of cubicles in driving thousands out of the Colony, and affecting the cost of labour have proved to be lamentably correct. We again protest against the injustice of legislation which is entirely aimed at the person most easily pushed, viz. the landlord; in nearly all cases of nuisance the tenant is the transgressor, but because he is difficult to catch and prosecute, he goes free, while the landlord is forced to employ his own assistance, and is put to expense and annoyance. We call attention to the serious drop in the value of property since the passing of Ordinance No. 1 of 1903. This is not entirely due to over speculation, and trade depression, as some aver; but it is largely accounted by the reduction in the earning power of the buildings as now required. Houses cost more and accommodate fewer persons, and consequently command less rent. The Revenue from premia on Land leased by the Crown has fallen heavily, the confidence of the Chinese in the Government has been shaken, and they hesitate to invest money in real estate in the Colony. In conclusion, we suggest that an interview at which we could meet the Honourable Colonial Secretary, and the Honourable Director of Public Works, and discuss the technical points raised in this report, would possibly result in most of our proposals being adopted before the Bill is read a second time."

At the Police Court this morning, he made another appearance before Mr. Hazeland, charged with having been concerned in an armed robbery, which was committed within the jurisdiction of China in 1905.

Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, the Crown Solicitor, who appeared to support the application for extradition, asked for a further adjournment of the case.

Mr. G. E. Morrell, of Messrs. Goldring, Barlow and Morrell, who appeared for the defence, objected to any adjournments on the ground that the prosecution had had sufficient time to get their witnesses here.

Mr. Bowley contended that yesterday being the Chinese New Year holiday it was impossible to get any Chinaman to leave the country until after the holiday.

Mr. Morrell called the Court's attention to the fact that his client had now been in goal for nine months.

The Court—But not on this charge.

Mr. Morrell—This is another charge on which my client has been arrested. He has been lying in goal for many months on the former charge, and now they come and give us an excuse a Chinese festival for not being able to proceed with the case.

The Court—The prosecution wants a remand to get their witnesses here.

Mr. Morrell—I don't believe they have the requisition, your Worship. A day should be fixed for the hearing of this case, and the defence should be discharged. I object to any further adjournments.

Mr. Bowley said he expected his witnesses soon.

Mr. Morrell stated that twelve days had elapsed since his Worship signified his intention of releasing the accused on the former charge, and he thought that was sufficient time for the prosecution to get their affairs straightened out.

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Mr. Morrell said he did not care about the witnesses for the prosecution, as he was doubtful whether the prosecution had their requisition papers.

The Court—Leave in two days' time. Suppose I adjourn it till then?

Mr. Bowley thought two days were not enough.

The Court—Then I'll adjourn it for a week.

Mr. Morrell—A week?

The Court—Yes, a week.

The case was then adjourned for a week, when the witnesses for the prosecution are expected.

AN AMAH'S DISHONESTY.

THIEF FROM A WEALTHY CHINESE LADY.

6th inst.

That the worries of a household are seldom palliated by a retinue of maid servants was exemplified this morning when a Chinese amah—that very embodiment of the virtues that every Far Eastern home—was haled before the Magistrate on a charge of dishonesty. She was the fair delinquent, and until last week was in the employ of a Chinese lady, Mrs. Lau Wong Si, residing at Seymour Terrace.

The charge read out to the accused was that of stealing one gold-mounted hair press set with eight pearls. This rare ornament was of a stated value of about \$800. Mrs. Lau attended a theatrical entertainment on the 29th ult. and, like the rest of her sex, was bedecked with jewellery. On her return home from the theatre she proceeded to have a bath. Removing the hair-press she placed it in a jacket which she hung in the bathroom. The silk garment with the valuable hair-press was the last thing she forgot to take, and on the following day after that she realized her absent-mindedness. It was then that she discovered the loss of the valued counterpart of her headgear.

A report was promptly made to the police, and Detective-sergeant Watt proceeded to investigate. The sergeant's questioning of three amahs led to his suspicions being riveted on one of them because of an unguarded statement she had made. She was then "shadowed" by the detective, and was followed to her home to locate the missing hair-press in the possession of another amah in a house in Robinson Road, who admitted that the valuable ornament had been given her for safe-keeping. Confronted by her friend, she admitted the charge before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, this morning, her statements being rewarded with three months' imprisonment without the anticipation of her "mat fan" as these women term their wages at the end of each month.

The Fog.

INTERESTING RECORDS.

GUN CHARGES AT LIGHTHOUSES EXHAUSTED.

Most residents in the Colony will have had by now a fairly good conception of the fog that has been prevailing in these regions during the past fortnight. But it is at sea that the dangers and difficulties of navigation are immeasurably increased by the settling in dense banks of the fog which shuts everything out at the shortest distance. When it is so thick that Thursday and Friday last we less than fourteen hours steamers alone were tied up at either end of Caputianum a fair guess can be made as to the atmospheric conditions prevailing at sea.

Records kept at Waglan and Gap Rock lighthouses furnish accurate and interesting data of the prevalence of fog during the present season. For the period from the 24th March to date at Waglan 125 hours and 35 minutes of fog were registered, of which 52 hours have been continuous, necessitating the firing of the guns without intermission as warnings to ships masters approaching the vicinity of the light-house. Two guns are fired every twelve minutes with an interval of fifteen seconds between each. The frequency of the firing has naturally exhausted the supply of gunpowder at Waglan. The tender *Stanley* has accordingly made two trips to replenish the empty magazines with a fresh supply of charges.

At Gap Rock the official register recorded 117 hours and 4 minutes of fog during the same period. For 60 hours, from the 30th ult. to the 2nd inst., the lightkeepers were busy with the continuous firing of gun signals, and thanked the efficiency of the service no maritime accident has so far been reported as a result of the fog. It appears that the supply of gunpowder at Gap Rock has also run low and it is expected that some one thousand fresh charges will have to be shipped to the lighthouse in the course of this week.

ANOTHER EXTRADITION CASE.

WHERE IS THE REQUISITION?

6th inst.

Wong Ning Sui, the alleged Chinese desperado, who was found not guilty on Monday last week, by Mr. F. A. Hazeland, of having committed an armed robbery and four murders in the interior of China—charges preferred against him by the Chinese authorities—has been re-arrested.

At the Police Court this morning, he made another appearance before Mr. Hazeland, charged with having been concerned in an armed robbery, which was committed within the jurisdiction of China in 1905.

Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, the Crown Solicitor, who appeared to support the application for extradition, asked for a further adjournment of the case.

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Wu Ting-Fang.

RECEPTION IN AMERICA.

BANQUETTED BY MERCHANTS.

The Chinese in this country must remember that they are here as guests. You must stop all the rhetorical flights. If you continue them we never can gain the respect nor the good will of the people of this country."

This was the keynote of an address delivered by Minister Wu Ting Fang at a banquet given in his honour by the management of the Canton Bank at the Hang Far Low restaurant yesterday, reports the San Francisco *Chronicle* of 1st March. The members of the Six Companies and most of the *Yokohama* of the party which arrived with Minister Wu attended, and the address was listened to with attention.

Minister Wu spent a busy day. All morning he received numbers of merchants from the local Chinatown and Chinese of all castes. After the banquet, which lasted for three hours and a half, he attended the blossom festival at the Hotel Fairmont. The Minister smiled pleasantly when he saw numbers of pretty American children dressed in the costumes of children of his own country. He seemed to take it as a compliment to himself and his people. Some of the little ones crowded over to him to shake his hand, and Minister Wu was all the more pleased.

WU A VEGETARIAN.

The banquet at the Hang Far Low Restaurant was an elaborate one, but the Minister himself ate very sparingly, as he is a vegetarian. A few simple dishes, such as mushrooms, a portion of Chinese style, some bamboo sprouts and almonds, were the chief dishes of which he partook.

An address of welcome to the Minister was delivered by Look Poo Shan, president of the Canton Bank. The bank president paid a high tribute to Minister Wu and voiced the delight of the Chinese of this country at his return to the United States. He said:

"We have looked forward to your coming with great pleasure. We know that you are familiar with the conditions here and that you can do much to help us and to better our condition. You have done a great deal to help the Chinese in this country, and we feel that you will do much more. We would like to hear a few words of advice from you."

MINISTER WU'S ADVICE.

After outlining briefly some of the big features in the forward movement in China, Minister Wu said:

"The Chinese of this country must bear in mind that they are guests of a foreign country and conduct themselves accordingly. They must uphold the laws of this country as they would their own if they want to keep the respect of the American people."

"You must stop your factional fights or you will create a bad impression of your race and your country. There is a big future for the Chinese of this country if they will act as guests to preserve the law. Otherwise they will invite contempt. You merchants should realize this and forget your differences."

After the Minister had spoken he left for the Fairmont again, where he looked in for a while at the Blossom Festival then received numbers of his countrymen until the arrival of a committee of the Oakland Chamber of Commerce. W. P. Miller and W. S. Mackay were on the committee. They took the Minister to a waiting automobile and escorted him to Oakland, where he was the guest of the Oakland Chamber of Commerce.

As was the banquet at the St. Francis in this city on Friday evening, so was that at the Hotel St. Mark in Oakland last evening in honour of Minister Wu Ting Fang, made the occasion of significant expressions of unity between the United States and China.

Perhaps no more striking proof of the changed place which China occupies among nations and of the new spirit of friendship between that country and this has been afforded than in the speeches at these two banquets. Whether it was the admiration of the Chinese reawakening, or added to it a sentiment born of disapproval of the attitude of Japan, it remains that something very akin to a declaration of "entente cordiale," as the diplomats would phrase it, has been the burden of the speeches at the two functions.

That official and educated China entertains the warmest sentiment toward America was declared unequivocally by the Chinese who spoke at the banquet last evening. That American business men appreciate the honesty and integrity of the Chinese was no less emphatically stated by the Oakland speakers.

THE MENU ELABORATE.

The menu at the St. Mark last evening was rather more elaborate than that at the St. Francis. The Oakland Chamber of Commerce had felt aggrieved that its San Francisco prototype had got ahead of it in its invitation to Minister Wu and being deprived of the priority of date made up for it in priority of edibles. It was after 10 o'clock before Chairman Frank A. Leach Jr., president of the chamber, introduced the first speaker, Mayor Frank K. Mott of Oakland. Mayor Mott was considerably brief, and after a single reference to the importance of the gathering in its potentialities for development of future trade with China, introduced Vice-Consul Ouyang King, who equally concisely referred simply to the hospitality which Oakland had extended to San Francisco Chinese at the time of the dinner of April, 1906.

Ex-Governor George C. Pardee was the next name on the list of speakers; but was prevented from attending by a severe cold. Judge Henry A. Melvin spoke in his stead. In the feeling of good fellowship, he said there is nothing Oriental, nothing Occidental; we are all citizens of the world.

Collector of the Port F. S. Stratton said that he had travelled much throughout the world, but never had he found so interesting a country as China. The commercial integrity of China, he said, was high, and ought to be followed the world over.

SPEAKS OF COMMERCE.

The speech of the evening, from an oratorical viewpoint, was that of Ng Poon Chew, editor of the *Chung Shai* and who spoke on "Our Commercial Relations."

"China," he said, "grows young with age. In her contact with western civilization she has absorbed new blood. The awakening of China means new ideas and new wants and new requirements. The resurrection of old Cathay means much to the metropolis of the Pacific. In this new life of ours we need all sorts of mechanical appliances, and we look to America for them. With this reawakening of 400,000,000 of people lies vast possibilities for the port of San Francisco."

The United States has been the traditional friend of China, and friendship has its roots even in trade. We are guilty of many sins, but never of the sin of ingratitude. We know that the flag which stands for honesty, principle and progress is the Star Spangled Banner."

Colonel John P. Irish, who presided over the banquet, said that he thought that the Chinese merchants of San Francisco pay one-third of the import revenue of the port. He believed that was a criterion of the honesty of trade relations between the two countries.

The banquet was a success, and the Minister was well received by the merchants of the port. The banquet was a success, and the Minister was well received by the merchants of the port.

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EXPRESSES CHINA'S GRATITUDE.

In opening his address, the Chinese Minister proposed the health of the President of the United States. He referred in touching terms to the assistance which the Oakland people had rendered to the Chinese at the time of the big fire in San Francisco, and said that he brought from his sovereign the formal thanks of the people of China to the kind-hearted people of Oakland, who so ably and indifferently gave succour to the many Chinese people of San Francisco at that time.

He spoke at some length of the commercial relations of America and China, and begged the people of the United States to travel in China and familiarize themselves with conditions there, in order that they might better understand their Chinese neighbours. He declared that the feeling in China is friendly to the United States, and said that his every effort during his stay would be to promote cordiality.

KORE COLLISION CASE.

THE CLAIM AGAINST THE O. S. K.

Yesterday, the 25th ult., judgment was delivered in the Osaka Chihō Saibanho, in the action brought by Mr. E. C. Davis, of Messrs. Samuel Samuel & Co., Yokohama, against the Osaka Shosen Kaisha for damages amounting to \$33,179, resulting from a collision between the plaintiff's steamer *Southerly* and the *Kwasan* near harbour on August 1st, 1906.

CHINA BORNEO CO.

ACTIVITY ON THE SIDE OF THE

8th inst.

A varnisher named Wu On, residing at Square Street, was sent to gaol this morning without the option of a fine for assaulting a joiner named Ng Heung, on board H.M. *Kow*, yesterday. It was stated, that the defendants were engaged to do certain work on board the warship. Yesterday, the defendants returned late for work and was scolded by the master—the complainant. Defendant was very excited, picked up a hammer and struck complainant on the head. Both closed and defendant was relieved of his duty. According to the bylaws rack, defendant was fined a bayonet, and was making a run on the 10th inst. Defendant was released and released the ship, overpowered the varnisher, and handed him over to the constable. A No. 2 Police Station was sent to the six water his

KOWLOON WATER WORKS.

LEVEL.

	1907.	1908.
Kowloon Gravitation Reservoir...	{	28' below overflow
STORAGE GALLONS.		
	1907.	1908.
Kowloon Gravitation Reservoir...	122,133,000	gallons
Consumption of water in Kowloon during the month of March—		
	1907.	1908.
Consumption	27,457,000	22,261,000 gallons
Estimated population	427,500	52,100
Consumption per head per day	6.2	8.7 gallons

The Government Analyst reports that the water is of excellent quality.

W. CHATELAIN.

and the desirability of continuing, amending, repealing the Ordinance. The report is decidedly entertaining, and the recommendations compromise—as it could hardly fail to. Every witness seems to have been asked something, or volunteered something, about what repealing the Ordinance would affect, attendance of officers and others—at church. The answers are outside the scope of the desultory remarks. They may, however, come within the reference “affect the trade of the Colony” on the same principle as the grocers’ “Have you damped the sugar? And turned the eggs? And sanded the sugar? Then come to prayers.” The evidence is decidedly entertaining, and not the least interesting are the minutes of a meeting of Engineers’ Association. One gentleman is of the opinion that the Sunday Ordinance would serve to upgrade the shipping community, who are already half quite sufficient to up with in the way of hardships! Something wrong in the minutes apparently, apart from King Charles’ head. However, the sense of the meeting was against the repeal as being a tinct hardship on the sea-faring community. I asked whether Sunday labour would restore the trade of the Colony, assuming that it has fallen off? Will seven days labour counterbalance the deficiency of tonnage. I was told, in regard to the state of the shipping, that I should then be asked for labour for the Shipping Office, the Police Office, and the Banks? These very interesting queries do not seem to have drawn from the Commission, but perhaps that august body noted the fact that native draman, greaser, &c. look forward to Sunday as a holiday and that the engine room staff work better if given more satisfactory results if one day is spared for recreation.

The sentimentality of the Ordinance of Engineers’ Association, labour was summed up admirably by A. C. Chay, a boiler maker. “My witness is that the Ordinance would work a piece of machinery.”

principle if it had more machinery.

Owing to the absence of the extradition papers, the man ignorant as to what punishment was alleged to have been inflicted, or whose request his arrest was ordered. As they know it is that "the Vancouver police want this man for the Embezzlement." We gathered however from other sources that Messrs. Scott, Tal and Company, of Vancouver, general merchandise and commission merchants, were accused as having been the complainants.

Close on \$7,000 was found on the accused when he was searched at the Central Police Station last night. This was made up as follows:—\$5,000 in \$100 bills; twenty-four \$5 gold pieces, three \$5 gold pieces and \$35 in silver coins; gold certificates of \$1 each worth \$100; and a chain, bracelet, watch and two rings.

a careful period of the congressional fall to see if any such association. A day later, the news was that the House of Representatives had passed the bill.

LOW
to
1987

Parried all the questions, and
 Fired back a few
 Never once betrayed his hand
 Or hinted what he knew
 Talked a long and wild streak
 Never said a word
 Might as well have chined in Greek
 O, but he's a blid.
 Such a string of pleasantry
 Never before was heard
 Mastered in his diplomacy
 Genuinely he purred
 China's opening her eyes
 After slumber deep
 He had come to grasp a prize
 From the tangled heap
 But it was not his own
 New was his scheme
 He had seen the light
 He had seen the light

A BILL OF EXCHANGE.

JUDGMENT AT THE SUPREME COURT.

The Chief Justice (Sir Francis Pigott) gave judgment in the Supreme Court, on the 9th inst., in the action brought by Leung Sun Hoy, trading as the Cheong Cheong Yuen firm, of 60, China Street, Singapore, against the Cheong Wing firm, of 73, Bonham Strand, bankers, and Wong Long Hin, of the same address, the banker, the Wing Tung Sun firm, of 27, Des Voeux Road Central, merchants, and Lai Yü Nung, of the same address, merchant, and the Wing Cheong firm, of 129, Des Voeux West, merchants, and Li Lan Nam, of the same address, merchant, to recover \$10,000, on a bill of exchange dated 7th January, 1907, drawn by the defendants upon the plaintiff, payable to the order of the Hongkong and Shanghai Commercial Bank twenty-one days after sight and accepted by the plaintiff, payment whereof was made by the plaintiff on the 8th February, 1907, to the Netherlands India Commercial Bank.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C. (instructed by Mr. R. F. C. Master, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master) appeared for the prosecution. Mr. H. W. Slade (instructed by Mr. P. S. Dixon) was for the defence.

His Lordship said—The only facts to which I need refer in this case are very simple. The Cheong Cheong Yuen firm of Singapore and the Wing Cheong firm of Hongkong, who are the plaintiffs in this case, are both firms of the same name, and both are engaged in the business of drawing upon one another for the purposes of their business and remitting the money to meet their bills, and the present action is brought upon the last of the series, which was drawn by the Wing Cheong upon the Cheong Cheong for \$10,000 to the order of the Netherlands India and Commercial Bank. The bill was discounted at the Hongkong Branch and was guaranteed in so far as the Bank was concerned by the Wing Tung Sun and the Cheong Wing firm; the signatures of these two firms appear on the bill as drawers by the signature of the Wing Cheong, and their character as guarantors in so far as the Bank is concerned is clearly established by the books of the bank. A letter was written by Li Lan Nam, the manager of the Wing Cheong, on 7th January, 1907, to the plaintiff informing him that the bill had been drawn; it contained this sentence: "I have this day negotiated a twenty-one days' bill for \$10,000 at the Pan Ta Bank. It is guaranteed by the two firms, Wing Tung Sun and Cheong Wing, of this port, and you, Sir, will certainly not need to be anxious about its payment." The bill was paid when due please pay accordingly and I shall be obliged." The bill was accepted by the plaintiff and though it was noted for non-payment on 7th February, it was in fact paid by him. He now sued to recover the amount from the drawer and his two guarantors. The drawer is bankrupt and has absconded. The point of law can be simply stated. Can the acceptor recover the amount he has paid on the bill from persons whose names appear on the bill, as the Wing Tung and the Cheong Wing do, although they were in fact paid on the bill merely as guarantors for the bank for the purpose of negotiation. These two defendants are clearly accommodation parties within section 28 (1) of the Bankruptcy Act because they have lent their names as drawers without receiving value therefor; and I think the plaintiff accepted the bill without value and therefore that it is an accommodation bill. The possibility of value arising out of the continued system of dealing between the parties is I think negatived by the fact that all the transactions were independent and in no sense to be described as mutual dealings and the suggestion that the value might be found in the first transaction of this special series of bills is too problematical to accept.

Now the plaintiff's case stated quite crudely in this: Li Lan Nam drew on him for \$10,000 at 21 days; he tells him he has negotiated the bill at the bank with the assistance of Cheong Wing and Wing Tung Sun as guarantors; he does not say a word to lead the plaintiff to believe that they have also guaranteed him. If the letter could bear this construction it would have been necessary to inquire whether Li Lan Nam had authority from the other defendants to give their names as guarantors to the plaintiff, but it cannot be so construed. When the letter is read in its context, the plaintiff in cross-examination said: "This means they were to guarantee me. They will have to pay the bill if I fail, but if I pay they will repay me." I do not believe this to be true, quite apart from another statement he made in cross-examination. He said he had "business dealings with the three firms before; but when pressed he shuddered, saying first that he had bill of exchange transactions with the three firms, and immediately afterwards he corrected himself and said they were with the Wing Cheong only; that he had done business with the other two firms, but that he had no account with Cheong Wing or with Wing Tung Sun, which he explained by saying that this bill was entered in the account with Wing Cheong. This is much too unsatisfactory for me to believe—ever if there were a possibility of the letter having this interpretation. But it does not and it could hardly be denied when I re-pounded the question whether the action in the circumstances must be on the letter and not on the bill, that the Cheong Wing and Wing Tung Sun could not be sued on this letter.

I take the following from Chalmers: "Formerly it was held at law that while a party's name appeared on a bill as a surety, for that was a contradiction of the written instrument. This defence was afterwards modified in cases where it could be shown there was a contemporaneous agreement that the bill was to be treated as a surety and now it is clearly established that the rights of the surety arise independently of the form of the instrument. But this emphasises the rights of the surety; and the next sentence in Chalmers makes this clear: "For the purpose of enforcing the debt the principal debtor on the instrument may be treated as such; but apart from this as soon as the creditor is affected with notice that the apparent principal was and is only a surety, the ordinary consequences which flow from that relationship cease, and the creditor disregards them at his peril."

The question involved in this sentence as illustrated by the case on which it is based, Manley v. Boycott, was argued. That case establishes the proposition that if a drawer of a bill does in fact sign as surety to the knowledge of the drawer, then the giving of time to the principal debtor releases the surety. It was held in *Manley v. Boycott* that this is a common law doctrine although in the subsequent cases, *Pooley v. Harradine* and *Greenough v. M. Leland*, a few years later, it was treated in the Queen's Bench as an equity doctrine. But the point which has to be proved here is not that these two parties who appear as drawers were sureties to the drawer, but that they signed only as sureties to the bank, the payee, and that they understood no liabilities towards the drawer that so far as they are concerned the bill must be treated as if the question is whether the principal debtor is Manley v. Boycott, is merely a case dealing with the question of giving time to the principal debtor, or if only as a surety.

of a larger principle than the circumstances in which a bill is made may be given in evidence, in spite of the rule that parol evidence is not receivable to contradict a written instrument. The general rule is laid down that evidence may be given which is consistent with the written instrument, and Lord Campbell says that if the payee of a joint and several promissory note made in the common form by two may be placed in the situation of treating the one as surety for the other, this can only be by his express assent to do so when the note was delivered to him; that is by arrangement between the note. But the question here is the converse: Can the drawer of a bill of exchange drawn in the common form by three be placed in the situation of treating two of them as if their names were not on the bill? I think that what you can do in one case on the authority of *Manley v. Boycott*, you can do in the other—for it can be done in any case only in virtue of some definite principle and cannot be considered merely in connection with the question of giving time. Therefore, I think the answer here must be in the affirmative, if he knew the object with which these names were in fact put on the bill; and it is clear that he did from the letter of 7th February, from Li Lan Nam.

The same result is arrived at by considering the question from the point of view of the discharge of the bill. By section 59 a bill is discharged, that is, all rights of action thereon are extinguished, by payment in due course, that is, at or after maturity of the bill by the drawee. That is what happened in this case. If subsection 3 of an accommodation bill is discharged if it is paid in the course by the party accommodated or his agent, then the bill is discharged in due course by the accommodation party; this therefore falls within the subsection. Indeed subsection 3 is only introduced to provide for a case which does not fall within subsection 1. When a bill is discharged the rights of action on it are extinguished; but the rights which arise out of what Chalmers calls very aptly "the bill transaction" remain. I, therefore, have no difficulty in accepting his statement on page 202, that "if an accommodation acceptor pays a bill it is discharged, but he has a personal right of action for indemnity." The words of the action here after this bill was paid by the plaintiff is not on the bill but on the transaction: the whole of which is contained in the letter of 7th January from Li Lan Nam; and on that letter there is not the shadow of a right which could be enforced against these two defendants, nor any word from which an undertaking on their part to indemnify the acceptor could be implied. Judgment must therefore be for the defendants with costs.

Mr. Slade—Against both defendants who appear.

His Honour—Yes.

A SHAREHOLDER'S GRIEVANCE.

SUES TO RECOVER HIS SHARE OF PROFITS.

Yong Cheuk Ng, otherwise known as Wong Fung, a Chinese merchant, residing at 29, Des Voeux Road Central, sought recovery in the Supreme Court, on the 8th inst., the sum of \$15,000 from two contractors—Tam Ching Wa and Ng Yik Fat. This sum, the plaintiff alleged, belonged to him and was in defendants' possession, being his share of the profits made in the business of Yik On and Company, a firm of contractors, formerly carrying on business at 10, Chiu Loong Street.

Mr. Crowther Smith, of Messrs. d'Almada and Smith, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. E. J. Grist, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, appeared for the defendant.

The second defendant, Ng Yik Fat, had not been served with a writ, and did not appear.

Mr. Grist pointed out to the Court that his client could not be sued on the form of the present writ. The writ read: "That plaintiff claimed from 'both' of the defendants \$435, money in their hands belonging to the plaintiff, being his share of the profits of the Yik On Company. As the matter stood plaintiff must sue both defendants—the second defendant must be served with a writ; they must be sued jointly." Mr. Grist said there was no allegation that his client had received any money; none whatever. One partner could not sue another for any specific sum, except in certain cases. For instance, if a limited liability company declared a dividend and one of the shareholders failed to recover his share, he could not sue the company for his dividend. But he could sue for his dividend-warrant. The plaintiff in this case was powerless. His only remedy was to sue for money had and received by the defendants, or for the ordinary partnership account.

Mr. Justice Gompertz—Have not the accounts been taken?

Mr. Grist—Yes, "no." I understand my friend says "yes."

Concluding, Mr. Grist observed that his client was the only person sued. The second defendant had not been served with a copy of the writ.

Mr. Smith said that the Yik On Company had been wound up. He proposed to prove that the amount of profit made by that firm was \$7,500, and that when the plaintiff failed for his share the defendants informed him that he had already collected his share, but that he had not the money then to pay him.

Mr. Justice Gompertz—Would that show that the share of the profits had reached defendant's hands?

Mr. Smith thought so. If his Lordship would only hear the evidence, he would come to the same conclusion.

Mr. Justice Gompertz—Does not that amount to saying that the money had been received by your client?

Mr. Grist said so. It must be shown this client received the money which belonged to the plaintiff, he said.

Mr. Justice Gompertz—Would it not, by reading the writ, make out that the money is in the defendant's hands?

Mr. Grist said there were more partners than one in the business. As a matter of fact there were fifteen, but his client was never the manager.

Mr. Smith said that when the plaintiff called on the defendant for his share, the latter said: "I've received this money due to you, but cannot pay you now as I have no money."

The Court decided to hear the case, and witnesses were called.

The Court then reserved judgment.

FOUR children—two boys and two girls—residing with their parents at 106, First Street, West Point, were removed to the Government Civil Hospital, yesterday (3rd inst.), suffering from aniseed poisoning. It appears that about noon yesterday one of the boys while playing in a garden came across a packet of aniseed, and believing it to be "good chow," took home a handful, which he gave to his younger brother and sisters. They ate the stuff with much gusto and about five minutes later were seized with cramp in the stomach. The West Point police were called in, and the children removed to hospital where the stomach pump was applied. This morning they were much relieved, but as far as we can gather they will not be able to leave hospital for some days.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

SECOND CALL TO BE MADE.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 8th April, 1908.

The board of directors of the Canton-Hankow Railway Company will hold a meeting at the office of the Company on the 11th inst. when the following questions will be discussed:—

1.—The collection of the second call at \$1.50 per share. The committee of the Canton Chamber of Commerce, the Nine Charitable Institutions, and the 72 guilds will be requested to jointly discuss the advisability of the collection and to express their opinion thereon.

2.—The formation of a Railway Bank in connection with the Railway Company and the payment of interest to shareholders, etc. A meeting will be arranged so as to arrive at a decision.

AERATED WATER IN COURT.

MR. HANS WEISMANN SUES.

In the Supreme Court, on the 9th inst., an action was brought against Hans Weismann, of Café Weismann, 74, Queen's Road Central, by Mr. P. F. Danenberg, of the Aerated Water Manufacturing, to recover the sum of \$291.58, for aerated waters sold and delivered by the plaintiff to the defendant.

Mr. R. Atkinson, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, was for the plaintiff. Mr. F. X. d'Almada, a Castro appeared for the defendant. Mr. Atkinson stated that the original claim was for \$391.98, but since that writ had been served a clerical error had been discovered in the figures. He now proposed to reduce the claim by some \$107 or \$18.

Mr. Justice Gompertz—Has the account been paid?

Mr. Atkinson—No.

Mr. Justice Gompertz—And what is the claim now to be?

Mr. Atkinson—\$291.58, a reduction of \$119.2.

Mr. d'Almada—I don't know how the reduction was made.

Continuing, Mr. Atkinson said that plaintiff's business with the defendant as far back as 1902. Plaintiff took cakes from the defendant to sell, while the defendant supplied with aerated waters. The portion accounts between the parties went on, on of them being settled by the defendant from time to time, but they were never entirely settled. At intervals the accounts were sent to the defendant for settlement, but nothing was done. At the request of the defendant, plaintiff went to see him in February, 1906, and together they went through the accounts. The defendant, after a while, admitted that the accounts were right, confessed that he was not aware that the account was so large, and stated that he was not in a position to pay. He had spent too much money, he said, when he went home to get married. Plaintiff agreed to give him a ten per cent discount. Mr. Atkinson observed that the defendant produced evidence to prove that defendant, in a letter and in conversations, admitted his indebtedness to the plaintiff. The defence would raise the point that Café Weismann had been turned into a limited liability company in 1904. Thus the prosecution did not deny, but they were never informed of the change.

Plaintiff was then called to the box, and he corroborated the story as already outlined by his solicitor. He said further that some time ago he read in a newspaper that Mr. Weismann was about to leave the Colony soon and this action followed. On many occasions he had written to the defendant asking for settlement, but he got no reply. The letter was refused at the café, the messenger being told that "Mr. Weismann was no more here." At his house in Ripon Terrace the messenger was told that Mr. Weismann was at his shop. Finally, the letter was written in German, and this was received, but no answer.

After further evidence was heard his Lordship reserved his judgment.

A TRICK ON A MONBY CHANGER.

FOILED BY THE FORCE.

Everybody knows money changers' shops in Queen's Road. Most people know it is exceedingly difficult to extract a single cent beyond that to which you are entitled. It appears, however, that there are "gentlemen" in China's social stratum who believe that it is quite possible to get what they might call a rise out of the money dealers. At all events, Messrs. Cheung Hing and Fung Fung came into possession of a bill and being very methodical and careful, they decided that they would get the premium. Another case of subsidiary coinage affecting the poor—not to say the ignorant.

The two gentlemen appeared at the counter at a money-changer's shop at 111, Queen's Road West yesterday afternoon and tendered their whole worldly possession, in the shape of a dollar bill. Being economical-minded they refused to accept the current rate of the day, which was four cents, and ordered the money changer to give them what they conceived to be the proper exchange.

The money changer was not to be had by bluff and the coolies requested that their money might be returned to them. It was returned with interest, as may appear later. On two gentlemen skillfully negotiated the change in their fortunes by substituting a "gold brick" for the money they had received—in other words they gave five counterfeit coins for the money which had been handed over to them. It happens now and again that a policeman is always on the spot, and Policeman Lenghan is always there, especially when there is trouble brewing.

When the money changer discovered that the coins were counterfeit he drew out the indispensable adjunct to every Chinaman's personal belongings—a police whistle. P. C. Lenghan caught the fugitives.

At the Police Court, this morning, before Mr. J. H. Kemp, the accused were arraigned. The chief operator will enjoy a sojourn in goal for a matter of six weeks, after bestowing his beauty upon the public for four hours in the stocks. His accomplice will contribute to the Colony's purse the sum of \$100, or suffer four months' imprisonment.

While Detective Sergeant Grant was on board the Canton steamer *Panlong* last evening (5th inst.) watching the departure of the passengers, his attention was called to three persons—a man, a woman and a girl, the latter not more than fifteen years of age—who were in the act of leaving the ship. The girl appeared very excitable. She also appeared as if she had been crying. Detective Grant followed the trio as far as the entrance to the wharf, and, overhearing a conversation between the man and woman, he stopped them. After much questioning he learnt from one of the parties that they had purchased the girl in Canton and had brought her to Hongkong in search of a purchaser. They were both arrested, and at the Police Court, to-day, charged with bringing a girl of under age into the Colony for an unlawful purpose. The accused were remanded. The girl, in the meantime, will be looked after by the police.

MURDER AT YAU-MAT-TI.

CHINESE WOMAN KILLED.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 8th April, 1908.

Particulars of another murder on the peninsula of Yau-mat-ti reach us to-day, the victim of the foul deed being a Chinese woman named Ah Kiu. Deceased was the wife of an Indian watchman employed at Quarry Bay. She resided at No. 119 Temple Street, Yau-mat-ti, one of a block of tenement houses facing a vacant plot of land above Gascoigne Road. The unfortunate woman lived on the first floor of the house in company with a blind relative and an adopted child—a little girl.

What led to the murder and who the miscreant or miscreants, if there were more than one, are of the dastardly act which encompassed the woman's end in such a cowardly manner have until now not been disclosed, and it is to unravel another one of the mysteries which unfortunately mark the black spots in the criminal records of the peninsula that the secret service of the police and the detachment stationed on the mainland are now exerting their very best efforts.

From what has been learnt it appears that about 8 o'clock last evening, a Chinese woman residing on the second floor of the same house as the deceased, while going up the stairs, met four men coming down one of whom she observed was carrying a child in his arms. In the dark she could not recognize the men.

On reaching the first landing, she heard the cry of a child, which was familiar to her as that of the adopted daughter of the woman Ah Kiu, the deceased. As the child continued to cry for some time, the woman, hastened downstairs to its assistance and discovered the child lying on the pavement below. It had evidently been left there by the four men who had descended the stairs while the woman was getting up to the second floor. She picked up the girl and proceeded to the first floor of the house. Arriving at the door, which was unlocked, she began tapping at it. Receiving no answer, and after some loud rapping, she called out to the deceased: "No answer was returned." This, coupled with the fact that no light appeared in the room, aroused the woman's suspicions that something had gone amiss. Striking a match, she opened the door, and, in getting into the room, was horrified at the discovery of Ah Kiu's dead body with her hands bound around her neck. The woman was dead.

Inspector McHardy, of the Yau-mat-ti Police Station, was immediately notified as to the ghastly find. The police officer promptly repaired to the scene of the tragedy, for without doubt, a tragedy must have been enacted, and caused the removal of the corpse to the Kowloon mortuary. A thorough examination of the house was then conducted by the police with the object of discovering any clue leading to the murder of the deceased. Beyond the fact that no money had been stolen and that little, if any, jewellery was missing, the police found nothing to enlighten them as to the motive prompting the deed or the death of Ah Kiu. The room bore evidence of having been ransacked. It is believed that robbery was not the motive of the crime; it may, at all events, be improbable that revenge had urged the perpetrators of the murder to their dastardly work.

JAPANESE YARN TRADE.

PROPOSED COMBINE.

The Kanagafuchi, Goto, and Settsu Spinning Companies have agreed among themselves to maintain the price of their yarn at Y160 per bale of yarn for 20's produced by the Settsu and Goto mills, and at one yen higher for the Kanagafuchi mill. The agreement is to go into force on the 1st of April. The yarn merchants are protesting against this combination, as they had recently been advised by the Kanagafuchi company to push the sale of yarn at any price that could be realised, and they have been selling the Settsu and Goto yarn at about Y110 per bale. The dealers threaten to boycott the yarn produced by the three above-named companies, if forced to sell their yarn at conference prices. It is believed that in view of this attitude the three spinning companies will eventually be compelled to give way.

It is reported that Mr. Onishi, President of the Kanagafuchi Spinning Company, of Yokohama, is of opinion that it is unwise to continue to pay large dividends, in view of the present depression in business, and suggests that no dividend be paid for the half-year now closing.

The shareholders do not agree with Mr. Onishi, and he has resolved to offer to take up all the shares at their face value, and thus become sole owner. The Kanagafuchi Spinning Company is one of the soundest concerns of the kind; it has a large reserve fund, and already the greater proportion of the shares is held by the President and other directors. For the last half-year the company paid a dividend at the rate of 40 per cent. per annum.

"LOVE'S LABOUR LOST."

A BOGUS ECCLESIASTIC.

The duplicity of a self-styled Taoist priest and a postponed wedding, not to mention the disappearance of a \$38 wedding fee, formed the component parts of a tale that was unfolded in the Mixed Court, Shanghai, on the 1st inst. The complainant was a lovers' youth of about 40 summers—more or less—and he stated how he had been imposed upon by the defendant who had passed himself as a Taoist priest last June, and accepted \$38 as a fee for a wedding he could not perform.

According to the complainant's sad tale he was engaged to be married; in fact, the wedding day had arrived, the feast was spread, the presents displayed, and all that was lacking was a priest. At this juncture came the impostor. He was clad in holy raiment and seemed to be the "real article." When asked how much he wanted to perform the ceremony he replied by asking the prospective bridegroom how much money he possessed. "Twenty-eight dollars," answered the would-be husband. "Well, my charge for such services is invariably \$28," said the man with the clerical robes, "and I make it a rule to collect such fees in advance." The money was paid to him, but he said he wanted to tie the knot as securely as possible, and thought this could be done only with the aid of an assistant. Forthwith he took his departure to get the assistant, and until he was apprehended a few days ago he was still searching for him.

When arrested, the bogus ecclesiastic was dressed in regulation garb of a Taoist priest and was equipped with beads and other paraphernalia. The Court decided to hold the accused pending the arrival of any other disappointed wedding parties, as it is believed he has been making a practice of duping prospective bridegrooms.

A STABBING affray took place in the Kennedy Town Castle Depot last Thursday forenoon. So far as we have learned one of the men there, was implicated in the matter, has been seriously stabbed. The other is certain to be found within the next twenty-four hours.

RICE FOR CANTON.

SHIPMENT FROM WUHU.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 8th April, 1908.

After a great deal of difficulty had been overcome, the authorities of the province of Kiangsi consented to remove the prohibition on the exportation of rice to Canton. Yesterday the committee of the Canton Cheong Rice Disposal Bureau wired to Kiangsi to tender their thanks for the benevolent concession.

On the 6th instant a Wuhu telegram advised the Cheong Rice Disposal Bureau that a shipment of 30,000 bags of rice will leave that port on the 10th instant for Canton and it will be due here on the 17th inst. At present the Bureau has in stock some 10,000 bags of rice and the distribution of rice from the four marts will take place on the 15th instant to supply the people. It has been found that every 100 cwt. will buy two and a half canties.

WHAT'S MIXED CARGO?

INTERESTING CASE AT THE SUPREME COURT.

Appears in the Supreme Court, on the 8th inst., an action was brought by the Man Cheong Yuen firm against Messrs. Fukulsoi and Company to recover \$72 bags of rice belonging to the plaintiffs in the possession of the defendants, of which plaintiffs have demanded possession, and the defendants detain, or in the alternative \$5,176.94, the value of the rice, and \$500 damages for the detention.

Sir Francis Pigott (Chief Justice) presided. Mr. M. W. Slade, instructed by Mr. Andrew G. Jackson, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, represented the plaintiffs. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr. C. E. H. Benvis, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, appeared for the defendants.

The statement of claim was as follows: The plaintiffs are merchants carrying on business at No. 119 Wing Lok Street. The defendants are also merchants and the agents of the owners of the Japanese steamer *Kuon Maru*, and carry on business at No. 3, Queen's Road Central. By charter-party dated 22nd March, 1907, made between the plaintiffs and the defendants, plaintiffs chartered the *Kuon Maru* for a voyage from Saigon to Hongkong to carry a full and complete cargo of rice and other lawful merchandise. By clause 17 of the charter-party the freight payable, upon a mixed cargo was twenty-four cents per picul, upon a full cargo, being the estimated capacity of the steamer. The plaintiffs loaded the vessel with a full and complete cargo of lawful merchandise, consisting of white rice, cargo rice, cargo flour, white sugar, and dried fish, of a total weight of 47,142 piculs. On or before the 27th April, 1907, the plaintiffs paid to the defendants the sum of \$10,800, being the freight due to the defendants as agents of the owners of the *Kuon Maru*, in respect of the 47,142 piculs of lawful cargo at \$22.50 per picul. The payment was made as to \$10,855.68 in cash, and as to the balance of \$24.32 by payments made by the plaintiffs for coolie hire for loading and discharging the steamer. On the 27th April, 1907, the defendants wrongfully refused to deliver to the plaintiffs or their demand 572 bags of white rice, the property of the plaintiffs and part of the said cargo, and have since detained and wrongfully converted the same to their own use. The plaintiffs, therefore, claimed—\$5,176.94, the value of the rice, and \$500 damages for the detention and conversion referred to.

The statement made by the defendants read: "The plaintiffs did not load the steamer *Kuon Maru* with either a full or complete cargo or with a mixed cargo. The cargo which was loaded weighed 41,158 piculs out of a total capacity of 45,000 piculs. The defendants admitted receiving the sum of \$10,855.68 as freight from the plaintiffs, but they denied that the coolie hire amounted to \$24.32, as stated by plaintiff. The defendants admitted refusing to deliver to the plaintiffs the 572 bags of white rice, which belonged to them. They maintained that their refusal to deliver said rice was a detention of the rice was right and lawful, under clause 18 of the charter-party, whereby the master of the *Kuon Maru* had and has a lien on the cargo for freight, dead freight and demurrage. The defendants have not converted the rice to their own use, but they are willing to return the same to plaintiffs on the payment to them of \$1,404.49 for additional freight, and of the expenses incurred or to be incurred by the defendants in respect of the storage and other expenses in connection with this rice, less any coolie hire properly payable to the plaintiffs in pursuance of clause 10 of the charter-party.

In opening, Mr. Slade stated that in this case there were only two questions in dispute. One was whether a cargo consisting of rice, rice flour or salt fish was a mixed cargo within the meaning of the charter-party entered into between the parties for the conveyance of a cargo of broken rice, rice flour and other lawful merchandise from Saigon to Hongkong. The second point was whether or not there was a full or complete cargo. As to figures Counsel had agreed and plaintiffs had paid, one way or another, the full amount.

Mr. Pollock—It has been agreed to in correspondence.

Mr. Slade—If it was a mixed cargo we have paid the defendants the full amount we owe. If it was not a mixed cargo then we ought to pay the amount claimed.

Evidence followed, and the case adjourned.

ARBITRATOR SUPPOSED TO ELUCIDATE THE QUESTION.

In the case of the Man Cheong Yuen firm against Messrs. Fukulsoi and Company to recover \$72 bags of rice belonging to the plaintiffs in the possession of the defendants, of which plaintiffs have demanded possession, and the defendants detain, or in the alternative \$5,176.94, the value of the rice, and \$500 damages for the detention, the Chief Justice declared on the 8th inst. that he was unsatisfied on several points of law which had been submitted to him. He suggested also that the matter, preferably, might be settled by an arbitrator. And the matter stands where it was.

Mr. M. W. Slade, instructed by Mr. Andrew G. Jackson, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, represented the plaintiffs. Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr. C. E. H. Benvis, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, appeared for the defendants.

A COOLIE, who was accused of entering No. 129, Des Voeux Road West yesterday evening (6th inst.), and stealing a bundle of straw—The only thing he could get hold of—was dealt with at the Police Court, this morning. The accused entered the house by breaking off the lock. He was busily engaged in searching the premises when he was seen and chased by one of the inmates. Not to be outdone, he grabbed the first thing nearest him, which turned out to be the bundle of wood, and started down the staircase, but was stopped by a man coming up. The accused complained that he could not get work. The kind-hearted magistrate took pity on the man and lodged him to do six weeks for the Government. Four hours' work was also mentioned.

DISPATCH-BOAT LAUNCHED AT NAGASAKI.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 8th April, 1908.

The dispatch boat *Mogami*, now being built at the Mitsui Bishi Yard, Nagasaki, for the Japanese Navy, was successfully launched on the 25th ult.

Admiral Takatori, Director of the War Affairs Bureau in the Navy Department, on behalf of the Minister of the Navy, Admiral Katochi, Admiral-Paymaster Morakami, Admiral Uryu, Commander-in-Chief of the Sasebo Port Admiralty, and other officers were present. The Captain and other officers of the Italian cruiser *Vesuvius*, which called at Nagasaki on her way from Shanghai to Yokohama, were among the invited guests.

In the course of the report served after the launch, Mr. Maruta, President of the Mitsui Bishi Yard, cordially welcomed the guests and proposed *Banquet* for his Majesty the Emperor and the *Mogami*. Mr. Mitsuaki, President of the Mitsui Bishi Yard at Kobe, spoke on behalf of the Japanese Navy. President of the yard, who had been absent on leave on the same afternoon, Admiral Katochi responded.

The *Mogami* is the first warship to be launched at Nagasaki, and the city was in honour of the event. All the houses displayed flags, and the vessels in the harbour were dressed.

The *Mogami* is a dispatch-boat of 300 tons displacement, with a speed of 21 knots. Her armaments will consist of two 12-cm. and four 12-pound guns and two torpedo discharge tubes, equipped with two search-lights, and the gun two launchers and a machine gun. She will be fitted with turbine engines, which will be available for either coal or oil fuel. The keel of the steamer was laid on March 3rd last year, and she is expected to be completed in May next.

CHINESE SEAMEN.

WHEN LAWFULLY ENGAGED?

Mr. Justice Scrabble Smith gave judgment yesterday morning in an appeal dealing with Chinese seamen engaged in the Colony, says the *Singapore Free Press* of 31st ult.

The appellants were convicted on March 11th, by the Master Attendant for an offence under section 23 (1) (b) of the Merchant Shipping Act for willfully disobeying a lawful command of the master of the s.s. *Benavoglio* to go to work. The point of law taken was that the appellants were not "lawfully engaged" as required by section 23, that therefore there was no lawful agreement to serve as seamen, and that the Master could not issue a lawful command to work and that therefore there was no disobedience to a lawful command. It was argued that the agreement upon which the appellants had been engaged was void because it did not contain a clause which ought to have appeared in it by virtue of the law provided in section 3 of the Act of 1893. The omission alleged was that the appellants being native seamen, which the learned judge thought meant Asiatic seamen, and agreeing that their voyage should be to a port not in the Colony, the agreement did not contain a stipulation for providing appellants with employment on board some other vessel bound for the port out of which they were shipped, viz., the port of Singapore. But that stipulation was only one of several alternative

The Japanese Boycott.

A DEEP-SEATED MOVEMENT.

PRESENT AND PAST AGITATIONS
CONTRASTED.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 6th April, 1908.

Though the Japanese boycott in Canton grows more serious day by day, its progress develops very quietly without the occurrence of any disturbance. There are no preachers in the streets urging the people to join in the movement, and there are also no remarkable placards posted on the walls as was done two years ago, when the American boycott was declared. When a stranger walks along the street, where are situated most of the shops dealing in Japanese goods, he cannot notice the existence of the boycott propaganda to be as deep-seated as it actually is until he visits some of these shops. The native people say that the reason for the present Japanese boycott is quite different from that which brought about the American boycott two years ago. The Americans only wanted to exclude the Chinese people from their country, while the Japanese came over to Chinese territory to bully the Chinese people, the humiliating action of the release of the *Tatsu Maru*, the indemnity and the exorbitant value of the release of the vessel at the time of the vessel's release will not easily be forgotten. From the above facts it is difficult to predict when the Japanese boycott will come to an end.

HONGKONG MERCHANTS' PARTICIPATION.

MEETING OF THE NAM PAK HONG.

8th inst.

The most important development in the movement, originated at Canton, for the boycott of Japanese and Japanese goods since the inception of the scheme, is unquestionably the declaration of the leading Chinese firms in Hongkong to join in the movement. At the initiatory stage of the boycott, when delegates from the Self-Government Society at Canton were despatched to Hongkong, to secure the co-operation of the local merchants, the native mercantile community in the Colony while tacitly in sympathy with the Canton promoters hesitated to make any definite statement on the subject. They preferred to wait on the fence. The success, which has since attended the boycott, left no doubt in the minds of the Chinese in Hongkong who have for the most part elected to declare their adherence to what they consider to be a patriotic movement.

At the instance of the Nam Pak Hong a meeting was held in their Guild-hall, in Bonham Street last evening. To those to whom the term Nam Pak Hong may not convey any significance, it should be explained that it is a guild of leading Chinese merchants and firms doing the export and import business in Hongkong. The firms constituting the Nam Pak Hong correspond in Chinese to the standing and influence of such "princely houses" as B. & N. J. M. & Co., Melchers & Co., Siemens & Co. (to mention only a few, without any idea of "invidious distinction" in the European mercantile circle).

The members of the Nam Pak Hong opened the meeting with a preliminary consideration of the Japanese boycott, and after discussion the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

- 1.—To telegraph to Chinese merchants in Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama to stop making further consignments of Japanese goods to members of the Nam Pak Hong.
- 2.—To instruct, by wire, their representatives at the Japanese ports to make all shipments of goods already contracted for so as to arrive in Hongkong not later than by the end of the present month (9th inst.) and that such shipments should be made in "bottoms" other than of Japanese nationality.
- 3.—To refuse to take delivery of any Japanese goods arriving on and after the 1st day of the 4th moon (10th inst.) and to make acceptance of all bills drawn against such late shipments.
- 4.—To circulate to the members of the guild in terms of the foregoing resolutions for their assent and the affixing of their respect "chops" thereto.

MEETING OF PIECE-GOODS DEALERS.

Another important forward step in the boycott, so far as the Chinese in Hongkong are concerned, was also taken yesterday when the piece-goods dealers held their meeting to discuss the question. After deliberation it was unanimously decided by the meeting to throw in their lot with the movement.

EMOTIONAL SCENES AT WOMEN'S MEETING.

CHINA'S HUMILIATION DESCRIBED AS
"NATIONAL DISGRACE."

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 7th April.

With reference to the meeting held on the 5th inst. by women here in the ancestral temple of the clan Chan, in spite of the heavy and continuous rain, as already briefly reported, there was a large attendance, most of those present being female students from various schools throughout the city. The students of the Kwan Tak and Wing Yung female schools were all dressed in white as if in mourning, and they proceeded to the meeting hall in a body. Many people were deeply touched and showed signs of emotion at the sight of these students when they were passing along.

The hall of the meeting was also covered with white cloth in many places and the characters—"Memorial of National Disgrace"—

were written on a large sheet of cloth hung on the wall. Many fiery speeches were made before the assembly to point out that Chinese women should participate in the agitation over the case of the *Tatsu Maru* and also the Japanese boycott, regardless of sex. One lady named Ye Chung Toi who listened to the discourse with much attention fainted with emotion. Assistance was at once rendered and she recovered after a space of time. At the meeting all those present agreed that their rings and other personal ornaments should bear the words—"National Disgrace"—so that the proceedings should remain in their memory. They have also declared their adhesion to the Japanese boycott at the meeting. They approved of the proposal of the Canton Self-Government Society for the formation of a shipping company. After some discussion, over a thousand shares were promised to be taken up by the women at the meeting. The Police Station of the Western suburb sent a dozen policemen to keep guard at the meeting hall on the occasion. The meeting started at about half past eleven in the morning and ended at 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

The Canton Self-Government Society yesterday received a telegram from Wuchow in which the League was informed of the boycott meetings held there and the large amount of subscriptions which had been collected.

SELF-GOVERNMENT SOCIETY'S ACTIVITY.

ANOTHER MASS MEETING CALLED.

PROPOSED CARTOONS AND LYRICS.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 8th April.

At a meeting, held on the 6th inst., at the headquarters of the Canton Self-Government Association, it was decided to invite the people of all districts throughout the province to attend a mass meeting to be held at a date to be announced later for the purpose of discussing matters in connection with the proposed joint memorial to the Throne to pray for the early institution of a parliament.

A resolution was also passed to the effect that steps should be taken for the improvement of native manufactures. For the purpose of impressing the humiliation of the *Tatsu Maru* settlement on the minds of the people, the Society has determined to prepare some cartoons to be distributed to the people and to have lyrics composed chronicling the events connected with the case, for publication in the native papers. In these cartoons and verses, the most salient theme will be the National Disgrace, as the Chinese call it.

Following the example of the Self-Government Society the people of the Suoi district at Oi Hui, will hold a National Disgrace Meeting on the 8th inst., and the people of the Namohi district, at Shum Chou, will hold a similar meeting there on the 10th inst.

CAPT. WU REINSTATED.

By order of the Viceroy, Captain Wu King Jung, the executive officer who effected the arrest of the *Tatsu Maru*, has been again put in charge of the Chinese gunboat *Po Kik*. He has neither been discharged nor punished, since the conclusion of the *Tatsu Maru* case.

COST OF THE ARMS PAID.

It is reported that the Viceroy has paid a sum of \$24,400 to the Japanese Consul at Canton, for being the amount for the purchase of the arms and ammunition that were seized on board the *Tatsu Maru*.

PROGRESS OF THE MOVEMENT.

JAPANESE BANK NOTES REFUSED.

8th inst.

Another important step in the boycott movement against the Japanese and their manufactures has come to our notice to-day and it goes to show how deep and widespread is the feeling of resentment brought about by the humiliation to which the Chinese consider themselves to have been subjected by the terms of the *Tatsu Maru* settlement. It is understandable that, when it is a matter of handling Japanese merchandise, the Chinese should object to be seen aiding the Japanese in the promotion of their trade and industries at a time when they labour under the belief that they have a just and real grievance against their insular neighbours; but when it comes to a question that even Bank notes of a Japanese Bank (which need not be named) are refused, the evidence is incontestable, that the boycott is not an imaginary agitation but a very real and tangible movement the results of which it will be impossible at the moment to anticipate.

The facts of the case which were given to a member of our staff are that an important Chinese firm of merchants having extensive dealings with the Northern ports received a large sum of money yesterday, in payment for shipments from Hongkong. The payment was made in notes of a well-known Japanese Bank whose financial standing, not by world-wide repute, are a sufficient guarantee for its note circulation. The Chinese merchants in question, by one of their clerks, tendered the foreign notes at a money-changer's stall as usual for exchange. The employee's surprise was great when he was refused exchange—a thing which had never happened before in the whole course of his extensive dealings extending over a long period of years. The Chinaman desired to know if it was a matter of bigger discount for cashing the notes in local currency. "No!" was the emphatic reply returned to the merchants' account by the clerk. "We have stopped handling notes of Japanese Banks; there is no circulation for them among the Chinese in the Colony, or in Canton and in the interior." The man behind the counter resolutely refused to quote any rate for discounting the Japanese currency notes. Ultimately the merchant man had to proceed to the Hongkong office of the Japanese Bank, and, needless to say, was promptly given change for all the notes he produced.

HONGKONG DRUGGISTS FALL IN.

A meeting of the Chinese druggists' guild was held yesterday afternoon to consider the advisability of the guild's participation in the boycott movement. After discussion it was unanimously resolved that, from and after to-day, the whole guild should stop making any purchases of goods of Japanese origin. Furthermore, members of the guild "at the meeting" pledged themselves to put in deposit the sum of \$100 by each individual member as a security of good faith that they will abide by the terms of the boycott resolution. The security will be forfeited to the Self-Government Society at Canton by any defaulting member; a further penalty will be the publication of the name of the defaulter in the local newspapers for ignominy.

AN UNFOUNDED RUMOUR.

In shipping circles this morning, the report was current that a number of Chinese passengers, who had secured their passages by a Japanese steamer for a foreign port had proceeded to the shipping company's office and cancelled their bookings in pursuance of the boycott. Inquiry at the proper quarters by our representative elicited the fact that the cancellation of some out of the total bookings was due to the intending emigrants being rejected as unsuitable immigrants by a medical officer upon inspection, the men having been found to be suffering from trachoma.

AT SUNNING.

A "NATIONAL DISGRACE" MEETING CONVENED.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 9th April, 1908.

The people of the market-town of Pak Sha, in the district of Sunning, have informed the Canton Self-Government Society that they have arranged for a "National Disgrace" meeting to be held there, and requested the League to send delegates to attend the meeting.

The merchants dealing in china and earthenware in Canton have agreed to fall in with the Japanese boycott movement and are determined not to deal any more in Japanese goods from the 10th inst.

BOYCOTT OF THE "TATSU MARU."

It is reported that the Japanese Consul at Canton has been ordered to discontinue the Viceroy asking him if those officers concerned in the arrest of the Japanese gunboat *Tatsu Maru* had been punished; and if so, by His Excellency would cause a list containing the names of those officers and giving particulars as to how they had been dealt with, to be sent to the Consul.

THE MOVEMENT AT WUCHOW.

NATIVE OPINION OF THE JAPANESE.

During the past four days there have been many Japanese visitors at Wuchow whose sole amusement or occupation, we are informed, seems to be to travel up and down the streets in chains looking out for the boycott placards and ascertaining the public feeling, making copious notes. Their reception everywhere has been with stolid indifference. To prevent any of the Canton *auto-de-fes* occurring at Wuchow, small quantities of Japanese goods are bought up daily, through Chinese agents, and given away to small shopkeepers and peddlars, who cannot, of course, afford to burn them. The bigger merchants who hold a stock of Japanese goods on hand are very cautious; they don't buy but sell freely. In this way the goods remain on the market, but are sold at what under normal circumstances would be ruinous prices.

As it is thought by the leaders of the boycott, and with very good reasons too, that the suppression of the match trade would hurt Japan more than the other matches form one of the chief articles of Japanese export, the movement is directed. But at present, not having any other make at hand, they have instituted a strict economy in their use. In shops, where formerly a box of Japanese matches was always tendered to a friend or customer, now a lighted jossstick or paper spill takes its place.

The present boycott of the whole is carried on in a very different way to the American boycott, which latter was really an artificial movement and never found response in the lower strata among the people. America was too far away and had, by the way, no knowledge about her, always been looked upon as the land of gold. All who returned from there, of the working class, who were by far an overwhelming majority, had always dollars to show, even if they did not speak well of America and the treatment they had received there. So their relatives and friends, doubting their stories in the display of their good clothes, many dollars and healthy children, believing their alleged hardships too deeply coloured to prevent others from going there and attaining the same success. Also the very American tourist, who went into the interior always behaved well and cast their dollars about freely. They were probably a little indiscreet but nevertheless paid liberally for their curiosity. Then a "foreign devil" was not expected to have any good Chinese manners, but if he gave a dollar to-day he may give a dollar again, and is liked and welcomed back.

In many little towns and villages there are some old people whose only support is an occasional remittance from America and consequently they think well of the source of supply. Moreover, the American Government did not urge and insist on the Chinese rulers to stop the boycott, but allowed the public feeling to cool down. These are the chief reasons why the American boycott died in its infancy.

On the other hand, the present movement against Japanese manufactures has deeper roots. The *Tatsu Maru* case was only the proverbial straw. No flaming placards or seditious handbills are necessary to keep it alive. Every student who returns from Japan dislikes the Japanese. They say they are full of sorrow at the way they have been treated by those whom the Chinese were once in the habit of calling brothers. They come back with empty pockets in spite of Government grants, and are tired of Japanese arrogance. They are intensely proud of their country and race; they have respect for Japan's greatness, but do not desire that same power should be exercised in belittle China. It is hard for relations and friends who have been sending remittances of their hard-earned earnings, to a student in Japan to have him come back and only tell tales of woe, when they should be happy rejoicings. And what they have seen of the peace in the interior of China only confirms the fact that service to the officials but overbearing to every body else. Hagglings with coolies and small tradesmen, in the open street, over a few cash, before crowds of Chinese, who do not admire such conduct in gentlemen with high collars and long coats. They also expect Chinese manners from people who speak the native language so well. There is, therefore, no wonder that they have nothing to recommend them except extreme cheapness. Many Chinese are angry to see they have been continued to handle Japanese goods, in spite of their customers being dissatisfied, although the profits were alluringly great.

At the last meeting which was attended a Chinese gentleman thought it in his interest to defend the Japanese action in the *Tatsu Maru* case. But the arguments he advanced were so diplomatically fine that his audience could not grasp them; but started to jeer instead.

Everything points to the fact that the boycott is firmly established all along the West River, it is likely to be of long duration.

ATTITUDE OF CHINESE MERCHANTS IN JAPAN.

In view of the amount of success which attended the boycott of American goods in Kwangtung a few years ago, the Chinese merchants in Kobe, whose principal customers are in Kwangtung, are somewhat alarmed at the boycott of Japanese goods in the *Tatsu Maru* case, and are hesitating in the purchase of goods. The Chinese merchants are, however, confident that the agitation will not be of long duration, as they think the Japanese Government will not fail to protest against the boycott, and the Chinese will be brought to realise the absurdity of their attitude.

In Japanese business circles not so much concern is shown, regarding the situation as might be expected, it being declared that a boycott would be difficult, if not impossible, as the bulk of Japanese goods in demand in Kwangtung, unlike American goods, have no rivals and consequently there is no fear of the Chinese purchasing them from other nationalities. For instance, American flour, which is the principal commodity imported into China, has to enter into competition with Australian flour. It is generally believed that the boycott will soon collapse. There is considered to be little prospect of its lasting for two years as was the case with the boycott of American goods.

Some of the Kwangtung merchants who have entered upon the boycott have sent deputations to Kobe and Nagasaki in order to persuade the Chinese merchants in Japan to join the boycott. A deputation appeared in Kobe a few days ago, and it is reported that they have now arrived in Osaka. According to the *Asahi*, the Chinese merchants in Osaka are apparently quite indifferent to the agitation, they hold that it is a foolish policy to refuse to deal with Japan, and in consequence will not take any action.

Osaka Journal, observes that the boycott of Japanese goods in Kwangtung will have little effect on Osaka business circles. At present, the direct business done between Osaka and Kwangtung or South China is very small. The total value of exports from Osaka to South China for last year amounted to no more than ¥12,800,000 and that of imports to only ¥29,000. These figures, compared with the total value of trade between Osaka and China, which amounted to ¥100,000,000, form, therefore, but a comparatively small part of the aggregate trade with China. Our contemporary fails, however, to take into account the growing solidarity between the different provinces of China in these matters.

ATTITUDE OF KOBE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

On the 25th ult. the Kobe Chamber of Commerce (Japanese) addressed a telegram to the Director of the Commercial Bureau in the Foreign Office, asking for information concerning the reported boycott of Japanese goods in Kwangtung. The following reply was received:—

An association of Chinese in Kwangtung, styled the Self-Government Society, has been holding meetings of late, denouncing the terms of the settlement of the *Tatsu Maru* as a humiliation to China, and have been stirring up the people by publishing various strongly worded announcements in the newspapers, urging the boycott of Japanese goods. The Japanese Consul at Canton has been pressing the Chinese Government to take proper measures for the suppression of the agitation.

A Canton dispatch states that on the 25th ult. Mr. Uyeno, Japanese Consul at Canton, called on Viceroy Chang, of Kwangtung, and pointed out that the agitation of the people of Kwangtung would in the end prove disadvantageous to China. As a result, the Viceroy has issued a proclamation entreating the people to be circumspect, and the agitation is abating. — *Japan Chronicle*.

SINGAPORE COMMENTS.

The *Singapore Free Press* has the following editorial on the 31st ult.—There is a curious editorial between the recent defeat attitude of California to Washington and the open revolt of Canton against Peking, which to-day makes the subject of a striking special telegram from Hongkong. The latter is however a much more impassioned affair, for the Viceroy flatly refuses the orders of the Waiwupu, the Chinese Foreign Office; that he should arrest the leaders of the Canton boycott against Japanese and Japanese goods. The Peking Government are now under the unpleasant necessity of having to enforce their orders or "lose face" in a fatal way. So the predicament that Yuan Shi Kai has asked the Viceroy to order to take an army to Canton. This, in the high excitement prevailing at Canton, would entail a sanguinary collision between the expeditionary army from Peking and the popular levies that would be certain to oppose it on landing. The anxiety of the Waiwupu to repress the Japanese boycott now in full swing at Canton is perhaps to be explained by a telegram from Peking to Hongkong stating that the Japanese Minister at Peking had notified the Waiwupu that Japan will hold China responsible for any diminution of trade on account of the boycott. The local Chinese Chamber of Commerce has held a meeting and passed a resolution opposing the boycott. There is no doubt that public feeling at Canton has reached a pitch of patriotic exaltation that has never found a parallel, for it is the result of a movement in which the power of enlightenment and education is playing a remarkable part. A little over a week ago the Viceroy at Canton, H.E. Chang Jen Chou, finding the position so difficult in the face of an agitation with which he was in full sympathy, telegraphed his resignation. Waiwupu would not accept it and directed him to remain at his post. He has done so, and has now defied the authority of the Waiwupu. The leaders of the agitation at Canton have despatched manifestos, describing the action and asking for support, to all the twenty-one provinces of China. Even if no Northern Army is brought down to Canton, the situation is of such a character that it might not take much more to induce the Canton province to head a revolt against the Imperial Government at Peking. There is already what is known as "Self-government Society" at Canton, and that, owing to the *Tatsu Maru* affair, has been intensely engaged in anti-Japanese demonstrations. That society has now been disbanded in consequence by the Viceroy, acting under orders from Peking. This disbandment has still further excited the population, which looked to the society as its organised instrument for political protest and action. So far as the situation can be appreciated from the outside it appears to be of a highly dangerous character to the internal peace of China.

(Sgd.) E. A. M. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

The Secretary of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce has also written as follows to the Chambers of Commerce at Shanghai and Tientsin under date the 8th April, 1908:—

I am directed to request you to be good enough to lay before your committee the enclosed copy of a letter which this Chamber has forwarded to the following Chambers of Commerce in Great Britain:—London, Liverpool, Manchester, Bradford, and Glasgow. The letter, together with the accompanying protest, fully set forth a serious grievance which the importers of Indian yarn at this port consider they have against the Japan Cotton Spinners' Association.

My Committee (all that they care to upon the co-operation of your Chamber in this matter and trust your committee will join them in seeking the aid of the principal Chambers in Great Britain in their endeavour to protect so important a branch of British trade.

EDUCATION IN CANTON.

[From a Correspondent.]

Canton, 9th April, 1908.

The High Normal College of the Two Kwang Provinces will be open at the close of this month. Two careful competitive examinations have been held under the auspices of the Literary Chancellor for the admission of students; and 300 have been selected out of 1,300 candidates, most of whom are graduates of academy and elementary normal college.

The college is a splendid, stately building erected on the old site of the Examination Hall at the East Gate. The accommodation is sufficient for 1,000 students, and the course of studies is to be completed in 3 years; so that the annual admission number is 300.

The present teaching staff consists of more than 20 teachers, some of whom are Japanese, teaching biology, philosophy, political economy, physics, chemistry, botany, zoology, physiology, mineralogy, geology, and agriculture. The English language, in the meantime taught by Chinese gentlemen; one of whom is Mr. Chak Cheung Wah, a capable teacher of English in Canton, who was the first Anglo-Chinese master of Ellis Kadoorie College, and whose methods are very much appreciated. The other subjects, such as morals, Chinese literature, history, geography, German or French, mathematics, education and drawing, are also taught by Chinese.

THE TREASURY BURGLARY.

THIRD MAN CAPTURED.

6th inst.

Yesterday afternoon, the third man was arrested in connection with the burglary at the office of the Colonial Treasury, which was perpetrated on the 1st inst., in which valuable worth \$770, belonging to the shroff, were stolen.

Up to now three arrests have been effected. The third man—U Soong, a native of Heungshan, who was arrested as he stepped off the Macao boat—*Sud An*—yesterday, by Detective Sergeant Terrell, finally confessed to the crime. His statement made to the police was to the effect that, although he was connected with the gang he did not enter the building. He stood guard outside the Supreme Court. "When they came down," he said, "I asked them what they had got. They said some jewellery and told me to run away. I left the Macao and came back yesterday."

The accused was arraigned before Mr. F. A. Hazledine, in the Police Court, this afternoon, and sentenced to six months' hard labour and four months' solitary confinement.

The fourth and last man connected with the burglary still remains at large. He is a native of the island of Macao, and is believed to be a member of the same gang.

VICEROY CHANG'S RETURN VISIT.

4th April.

At 11 o'clock this forenoon His Excellency Viceroy Chang proceeded to Shamien to render the official visit of the British Minister, Sir John Jordan.

On his visit to the city the other day, Sir John expressed a desire to visit the old yamen, the residence of the British cadets studying Chinese in this city. His Excellency feels a certain attachment to the building which he resided some twenty years ago when he was pursuing for the diplomatic service of Great Britain.

The Korean Privy Council has adopted a motion, proposing that it should negotiate with Japan for the withdrawal of her troops from Korea, as the suppression of hostilities by the Japanese is a scandal. Further that native conscription be enforced, and that Japanese officials be discharged with the exception of those who have proved model officers and administrators. The Privy Council also proposed the above resolution to the Cabinet.

Japanese Yarn Lottery.

REPRESENTATION BY THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

STRONG PROTEST BY BRITISH FIRMS.

The recent editorial and translations exclusively appearing in the *Hongkong Telegraph* concerning the action of the Japan Cotton Spinners' Association of Osaka, in seeking to artificially foster the Japanese yarn trade to the detriment of the Indian yarn trade by means of a lottery, were discussed at the monthly meeting of the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce on the 27th ult. It was decided that the only manner of dealing with such questionable methods of trading was through diplomatic channels; per media of the principal Chambers at home, such as London, Manchester, Liverpool, Bradford, Glasgow, etc., and to ask the good offices of such Chambers. It was further decided that the Chambers of Shanghai and Tientsin should be asked for their support.

The following letter, dated 30th March, 1908, was subsequently addressed by the Secretary of the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce to the Secretary of the London Chamber of Commerce, and similar letters have been sent to the Liverpool, Bradford, Manchester and Glasgow Chambers of Commerce:—

At a meeting of the committee of this Chamber held on the 27th inst., as an instance of the unusually well-known unfair trade methods adopted by some Japanese merchants came up for discussion. The enclosed press cuttings include what this Chamber is assured is a correct translation of a circular recently issued to Chinese yarn merchants in this Colony by the Japan Cotton Spinners' Association. My committee are led to believe that the scheme first originated in the Settlement of Shanghai; and that the prizes offered were money prizes. The Court of Consuls declaring this to be a lottery the Association notified the yarn merchants of the Northern Port that the prizes would be in kind, i.e., yarn. The conditions of the lottery are fully set forth in the translation of the circular. My committee desire to bring to the notice of the principal Chambers of Commerce of Great Britain the fact that the yearly yarn imports of the port of Hongkong are roughly valued at \$25,000,000 (Mexican dollars) and that of this large amount 90 per cent. is Indian and 10 per cent. the Japanese article. The British firms conducting this important branch of the Empire's trade do not fear competition, but they have strongly represented to this Chamber that the proposed lottery is calculated to appeal to the gambling instincts of the Chinese merchants engaged in the yarn trade, and to artificially foster the Japanese trade to the detriment of the Indian trade. My Committee therefore hope that your Chamber will assist this Chamber by strongly protesting through the usual diplomatic channels, and requesting the assistance of His Majesty's Government in the protection of British trade. — have etc.

(Sgd.) E. A. M. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

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The Buildings Bill.

LANDOWNERS' EXPERT REPRESENTATIVES TO CONFER WITH THE GOVERNMENT.

ARCHITECTS' PROPOSAL ADOPTED.

In the concluding paragraph of the report which had been drawn up by Messrs. Lough and Orange, architects, and Messrs. Palmer and Turner, architects, on the terms of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance Amendment Bill and addressed to Mr. Shelton Hooper, as chairman of the European landowners in Hongkong, the experts suggested that an interview at which they could meet the Honourable Colonial Secretary and the Honourable Director of Public Works, and discuss the technical points raised in their report would be possibly result in most of their proposals being adopted before the Bill was read a second time. Since the publication of that report, we have made the announcement that the Chinese landowners had retained the services of the firm of Messrs. Denison, Rast and Gibbs to consider the technical parts of the Bill in their behalf.

We now learn that the architects' suggestion for a conference with the representatives of the Government has been favourably considered by His Excellency, and that a meeting has been arranged for Wednesday next, between the Colonial Secretary and the Director of Public Works, representing the Government, and the representatives of the firms of architects on behalf of the European and Chinese landowners. The ready acquiescence on the part of the Government in the suggestion of the landowners should remove the preconceived notion that Government would seek to burke discussion on a legislative enactment framed essentially in the general public interest of the Colony.

COMMERCIAL EXAMINATIONS.

A HONGKONG CENTRE PROPOSED.

The following correspondence was read at the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce on 27th ult.:—

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Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

THE JAPANESE BOYCOTT.

HUKWANG PROVINCES FALL IN.

SPREAD OF THE AGITATION.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 5th April.

A telegram has been received here from the Viceroy of the Hukwang Provinces stating that the people within the territory under his administration are greatly perturbed over the *Tatsu Maru* settlement. In consequence they have determined to join the boycott movement against Japanese goods.

THE WOMEN'S MEETING.

[From Our Own Correspondent.] Canton, 6th April, 1908.

The meeting convened by the leading Chinese ladies, in pursuance of the boycott agitation, was held in the ancestral temple of the Chan clan, near the Lung Chun Bridge. Torrential rains fell before the hour appointed for the meeting, but in spite of the inclemency of the weather the attendance was unexpectedly large. A conservative estimate places the gathering at over a thousand women. What lent force to the effectiveness of the meeting was the fact that the women present were dressed in white as an emblem of mourning. Discourses were delivered, the tenor of which pointed to the humiliation of China by the yielding to the Japanese demands in the *Tatsu Maru* case. Many in the large crowd wept and otherwise exhibited evidences of emotion.

JAPANESE MINISTER'S REPRESENTATIONS.

Writing on the 24th ult. the Peking correspondent of the *N. C. D. News* says:—Baron Hayashi, Japanese Minister to China, has informed the Waiwupu that the Chinese Government will be held responsible for all consequences if the Cantonese carry out their threat of boycotting Japanese goods. H. E. Yuan Shih-kai replies that the Viceroy at Canton has been instructed to preserve peace and to disperse the Japanese boycott association. So to see that the Japanese Consulate is protected by Chinese troops. The agitators have been warned that they will be arrested and punished by the Chinese authorities if they do anything calculated to injure the good feeling between the two countries. In an official dispatch to the Viceroy at Canton, the Waiwupu points out that no useful purpose can be served by a boycott and strongly urges the provincials to desist from their present purpose.

OPENING COAL MINES.

[From Our Own Correspondent.] Canton, 4th April, 1908.

Certain gentlemen, who are natives of the province of Shansi, residing in Canton, yesterday communicated with the members of the Canton Self-Government Association that they had received information from their native province to the effect that the privilege for the working of the coal mines in that province has now been restored to the Chinese and that a company would be floated to work the mines themselves and subscriptions would be solicited for the purpose. In the letter the Association was earnestly approached to assist them with pecuniary help. It was also added that the written of the letter felt regret to state that at present the coal consumed in both Hongkong and Canton was mostly imported from Japan and tens of thousands of dollars had been sent away by the Japanese for this commodity from the two places, so the Chinese should help one another in the development of the mines in their own country with the view of securing their interest from being lost to outsiders. Two leading merchants of Hongkong, one named Fung and the other Chan, called on the members of the Self-Government Society yesterday and informed them of their proposal to float a company with a capital of some \$100,000 in shares for the purpose of opening certain coal mines. They stated that they would take up half of the shares and advance the amount required provided that the League would undertake to solicit subscriptions for the other half. This question will be discussed at the meeting to be held on the 8th instant.

ANOTHER MONSTER MEETING.

The Self-Government Association has convened another meeting to take place on the 8th instant. A list containing all the descriptions of Japanese goods and articles has been completed and will be presented to the assembly at the meeting, that the people may have a thorough knowledge of all those goods and articles that are imported from Japan, and to boycott them entirely without the least misconception. The headquarters of the Society will, no doubt, be thronged with thousands of people attending the meeting who wish to know what are the products of Japanese manufacture and origin imported into Canton.

The brokers in Canton for cotton piece goods have agreed not to contract for more Japanese cotton piece goods in the future.

MACAO TERRITORIAL WATERS.

PORTUGUESE MINISTER'S CLAIMS.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 6th April.

The Portuguese Minister at Peking has repeatedly approached the British Minister to assist him in getting China to recognise the territorial waters of Macao.

The British Minister declines to give him co-operation.

The Portuguese representative is still pressing his claims on the Waiwupu.

TIENTSIN-PUKAU RAILWAY.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 6th April.

The head office of the Tientsin-Pukau railway will be at Peking.

Coal, timber and other materials required in the construction of the line will be obtained from Japan.

[To the foregoing dispatch, our Chinese contemporary attaches the following editorial query:—What will our people say to this?—Ed., H.K.T.]

POYANG LAKE.

OBJECTION TO GERMAN FLOTILLA'S VISIT.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Shanghai, 6th April.

On learning of the intended visit of the German flotilla to the Poyang Lake, the inhabitants of Kiangsi telegraphed to H.E. Viceroy Tuan Fang to dissuade the German naval authorities from making the visit.

THE CHIENIAO DISPUTE.

JAPAN WAIVES CLAIM.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 6th April.

The Japanese Consul at Peking announces that the Japanese Government has decided to waive her claims concerning the Chieniao boundary dispute.

[In view of Baron Hayashi's statement at the closing of the Japanese Imperial Diet on the 27th ult., that the Chieniao matter had been pending between China and Korea for a considerable time, it being most difficult to settle such a question immediately, it is difficult to reconcile the statement in the wire with the facts.—Ed., H.K.T.]

THE JAPANESE BOYCOTT.

REPRESENTATIONS BY THE JAPANESE MINISTER.

THE WAIWUPU'S REPLY.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 7th April.

In reply to a communication from Mr. Hayashi, the Japanese Minister, the Waiwupu states that instructions have been telegraphed to the Viceroy at Canton, directing H. E. Chang Jen-chun to stop the boycott movement against the Japanese.

The Waiwupu added that the Cantonese were starting their own manufacturing for turning out foreign-made articles and that no officials could interfere with their desire for industrial progress.

MUZZLING THE PRESS.

JAPANESE SUSCEPTIBILITIES MUST NOT BE HURT.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Canton, 7th April.

In consequence of three telegrams received from the Waiwupu by the Viceroy, and in obedience to the instructions therein contained, His Excellency has been compelled to direct the District Magistrates of Namhoi and Panyu to confer with the representatives of the Press Association, and to ask them not to insert any report in the newspapers regarding the boycott, lest Japanese susceptibilities might be hurt.

A NAVY FOR CHINA.

DUKE TSAI'S VIEWS.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 7th April.

There was a meeting of the Grand Council the other day to consider the establishment of a Navy for China.

A certain member of the Council expressed the opinion that there was no hurry for China to organise a Navy.

Whereupon Duke Tsai held that, in the absence of a Navy, China was rated among the third-class Powers by the Hague Conference. Unless the matter was taken in hand at once the opportunity for China's regeneration would be irretrievably lost.

[The presence of a large number of shipbuilders at Peking, and the statement that China is about to spend \$50,000,000 for naval equipment, indicate in another way the progress which the great empire is making. China's awakening is not mere idle speculation. China has no navy. The fact has been fortunate in some respects, and unfortunate, perhaps, in others. A good navy is sometimes a good peace bond, but it is not always so. In the presence of contemporary events in the Orient, it will be conceded that if China possessed a navy there would have been very much less parleying with Japan over the several more or less vital issues which have tended to strain the relations of the Peking and Tokyo governments. China has real grievances against Japan. Japan, too, has real grievances against China. But Japan is better prepared to enforce her rights than China in the present circumstances. China must rely to a considerable extent upon the moral influence, and upon the power in order to win even a diplomatic victory in the present case. It is therefore not surprising that the Chinese should have been attracted to the

problem of adequate naval equipment. Consequently, China is spending millions of dollars in railroad construction, with a view, partly at least, of solidifying the fighting strength of the empire. Severally these are significant movements. In a few years the powers may have a yellow giant to deal with in the Orient. China is showing signs of a real awakening.—Ed., H.K.T.]

ADMIRAL LAMBTON IN CANTON.

VISITS THE VICEROY.

[From Our Own Correspondent.] Shamoen, 8th April, 2 p.m.

Vice-Admiral Sir Howard Lambton, Commander-in-chief of the China Squadron, arrived in Canton at 5.15 yesterday afternoon. His Excellency paid an informal visit to Viceroy Chang to-day.

FLOODS IN HUPEH.

ABNORMAL RISE OF THE RIVER.

HEAVY CASUALTIES.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Shanghai, 8th April.

The Tseung Yung River, above Hupah, has risen twenty-two Chinese feet.

Over seven hundred boats of all sizes have been sunk and many lives lost.

A PARLIAMENT FOR CHINA.

MASS MEETINGS IN HONAN.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 8th April.

The people in Honan Province have held several mass meetings at which resolutions were adopted to memorialise the Throne to establish a Parliament for China as soon as possible.

VICEROY TUAN FANG.

SEIZED WITH APOPLETIC FIT.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] On the 6th instant, Viceroy Tuan Fang was suddenly taken ill with apoplexy.

European and Chinese doctors were sent for to attend His Excellency.

Yesterday he seemed to be slightly better.

EMBEZZLEMENT IN SHANGHAI.

SUPREME COURT CLERK ARRESTED.

[From Our Own Correspondent.] Shanghai, 9th April, 2.45 p.m.

H. Moore, acting assistant clerk, H.B.M.'s Supreme Court, has been arrested for alleged embezzlement.

The amount of money which accused is supposed to have misappropriated is unknown.

H.E. TANG SHAO-YI.

INDISPENSABLE AT PEKING.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 9th April.

It is reported that H. E. Tang Shao-yi will not return to Peking, in Manchuria, as Governor.

His Excellency's services cannot be dispensed with at Peking as they are required in connection with conferences with the Japanese Minister regarding the Haimintung-Pakumen railway and the territorial waters question.

POYANG LAKE.

PROPOSED GERMAN FLOTILLA'S VISIT.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Shanghai, 9th April.

The German Consul in Nanking has renewed his request for the German flotilla to make a friendly cruise on the Poyang Lake. He supports his request upon an existing precedent that such a naval visit had been carried out in former years.

H. E. Viceroy Tuan Fang has refused to accede to the German Consul's request.

It is understood that the refusal has incurred the German Consul's displeasure.

It is not known how the matter will terminate.

VICEROY TUAN FANG.

COMPLETELY RECOVERED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Shanghai, 9th April.

H. E. Viceroy Tuan Fang has completely recovered from his recent illness.

[The Viceroy was seized with an apopleptic fit on the 6th inst., and was attended by European and Chinese physicians.—Ed., H.K.T.]

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

MONTHLY MEETING.

Minutes of a monthly meeting of the General Chamber of Commerce, held in the Chamber Room, 11, George's Building, on Friday, 27th March, 1908, at 4 p.m. Present:—Mr. A. G. Wood (Acting Chairman), Hon. Mr. Henry Keswick, Hon. Mr. Murray Stewart, Messrs. D. R. Law, H. E. Tomkins, E. S. Shilling, A. Fuchs, C. Friesland and E. A. M. Williams (Secretary).

Minutes of the last monthly meeting of 10th February, and of the special meetings held on the 18th, 22nd and 24th February, and 11th March, 1908, were read and confirmed.

FRANCO-BRITISH EXHIBITION.

The following letter was read:—

Hongkong, 21st February, 1908.

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 16th January (No. 0357/08) having reference to the suggestion of Sir C. Clementi Smith that in view of the importance of the Exhibition and in the interest taken in the matter by the French Colonies, this Colony should re-consider its former decision.

My Committee do not consider that sufficient support will be forthcoming to justify them appointing a committee to investigate the matter. They are of opinion that, unless the Government is prepared to vote the necessary funds, the matter should be allowed to drop. I have &c.,

(Sgd.) E. A. M. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

Hon. Mr. F. H. May, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary.

UPPER INDIA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARKS AND DESIGNS.

Hongkong Chamber of Commerce, 27th February, 1908.

Dear Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th January having reference to the Register which has been opened in your Chamber for the purpose of registering Trade Marks and Designs.

In reply my Committee are glad to be of service to your Chamber by giving publicity to the above matter, and I have to thank you on their behalf for placing this information before them.—I am, &c.,

(Sgd.) E. A. M. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

The Secretary, Upper India Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, India.

SURVEYS ON PIECE GOODS.

Hongkong Chamber of Commerce, 26th March, 1908.

Dear Sir,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3rd December last on the subject of Surveys on Piece Goods.

My Committee are quite in sympathy with the views expressed in your letter under reply, and they are agreed that any interested parties in the matter may be invited to submit their views in writing to the Committee, which may be irregular, but they are aware of a few instances in which this has been the case and in these cases by special request of the parties concerned, who ask not only for a settlement of specific points, but a report on the survey generally.

You will of course understand that surveys on certain goods bring up points which may apparently be extraneous to the matter in dispute but without which the award, by itself, would be incomplete, and in many cases would not form a sufficient basis for settlement between the parties interested.

My Committee will be glad to inquire into any specific cases to which any member of your Chamber may take exception, if you will bring them to the notice of this Chamber, and in cases which appear justifiable will use their influence towards the exclusion of any points but those specifically contained in the reference.—I am, &c.,

(Sgd.) E. A. M. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

Walter Speakman, Esq., Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Manchester.

A LIVELY COMOTION WAS CAUSED SHORTLY AFTER

10 o'clock yesterday forenoon, in Queen's Road, when an alarm was raised that a fire had broken out in the building erected behind the Hongkong Hotel. It appears that a small fire was noticed. The cause is not known, but most probably it was due to the carelessness of some coolie, whose lighted cigarette stump had set the bamboo on fire. The Fire Brigade promptly arrived on the scene, but their presence was unnecessary, as the incipient fire had already been put out before their arrival. Inspector Lane, the engineer in charge, himself climbed up the scaffolding to find out the location of the fire. A large crowd gathered in front of the scene, and a number of people, by the incessant blowing of police whistles, but their hopes of witnessing a huge conflagration were instantly shattered when they found out that the outbreak had been overcome.

A NEW YORK DISPATCH OF 19th Feb. says:—

The United States collier *Cassius* is at the New York Navy Yard, having arrived yesterday, where she will be prebaited and fitted up to carry to the Philippines two submarine torpedo boats, which are to be part of the permanent defence of Manila. The boats which are to go to the Philippines are the *Plunger* and the *Porpoise*, both of which are also at the navy yard undergoing extensive repairs. That the boats will be placed on the collier's deck is probable, but the main problem before the officers in charge of the shipment is arranging for the launching of the boats from the collier's deck. It is planned to arrange a scheme by which the boats can be sent to any place, and it is said to be not unlikely that experiments will be made with launching the boats somewhere in the open sea and then reloading them on the collier. It will probably require more than a month to fit the *Cassius* with the necessary appliances for carrying and launching the submarines. Twelve six-inch guns intended for the fortification at Manila were shipped from New York on the British steamer *London* for Manila yesterday.

The *London* is a portion of the *London* class of steamships, which is being shipped to the Philippines and is to be used for the purpose of carrying troops and supplies.

Two men—one a seaman belonging to the

steamer *Argenti*, and the other a shop coolie residing at Queen's Road West—were charged at the Police Court, last Tuesday, with disorderly behaviour on board a tramcar, and with leaving the car on the wrong side. It appeared that the defendants, who were in search of "excitement" and a generous supply they did receive before they had finished—boarded tramcar 13, at West Point, last night, and, after paying their fares, proceeded to look for fun. When the conductor's back was turned one of them would stand up and, taking the bell, signalling the motorman to stop. This went on for a few minutes without any disturbance. So, when about fifty yards away from their destination, they got up, and, thinking that the conductor would chase them, they gave a violent tug at the bell cord, and with a loud laugh, stepped off the wrong side of the car, which was going at full speed—face about. When they had done so, a couple of constables who were picked up from the West Point station, and who were on duty at the time, saw them and, having sufficient evidence for their offence, arrested and discharged them with a caution.

Mr. A. G. Wood.

INVALUABLE SERVICES TO THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

AN APPRECIATION.

At the last monthly meeting of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, regret was expressed at Mr. Methuen's resignation consequent upon his leaving for home.

Mr. D. R. Law proposed that Mr. A. G. Wood, of Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co., should be invited to fill the vacancy. Mr. Keswick seconded, and it was carried unanimously.

Mr. Wood said that, as he was shortly leaving for home, he must place his resignation in the hands of the committee and wished the Chamber every success for the future. Mr. D. R. Law expressed the deep regret of the members of the committee that they were about to lose the much valued services of so old a member as Mr. Wood. Mr. Wood had been closely connected with the Chamber for 9 years. He had been Chairman in 1895 and Vice-Chairman in 1893 and 1903 to 1908, and had also occupied very high public offices in the Northern part of Shanghai.

The deep interest Mr. Wood had always taken in public and commercial affairs and the knowledge he possessed of these rendered his assistance to the Chamber almost invaluable. (Applause.)

Mr. Tomkins proposed that Mr. J. W. C. Bonnar should be invited to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Wood.

Mr. D. R. Law seconded. Carried unanimously.

VOLUNTEER CORPS ORDERS.

LEAVE.

Captain A. J. Pugh is granted leave of absence out of the Colony for 12 months with effect from the 16th instant.

RESIGNED.

Gunner L. S. Blackburn permitted to resign with effect from the 3rd April, 1908.

Gunner R. H. A. Craig is permitted to resign with effect from the 6th April, 1908.

RIFLE MEETING.

A Rifle Meeting will be held on Friday, 17th, and Monday, 20th April, when the following events will be shot off:—

Friday, 17th, at Tai Hang range.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S CUP.

Competitors to assemble near Polo Club Pavilion at 1.30 p.m. Shooting will commence at 2 p.m.

Conditions.—5 shots at 3 unknown ranges at head and shoulders target. Hits will be signalled at conclusion of each series. Cup to be won twice in succession or three times in all.

Entrance fee 50 cents and 2nd prize in all to be 70 and 30 per cent. of entrance fees. Free ammunition.

Monday, 20th April, at King's Park Range, Kowloon.

1. Corps Championship. Open to all members of the Hongkong Volunteer Corps. Ranges 200, 300 and 600 yards.

Number of shots 7 at each range.

Entrance fee \$5 highest net aggregate in 1, 2 and 3.

Cup to be won 2 years in succession before becoming the property of the winner. 2nd and 3rd prizes presented.

2. Rifle Handicap.—200 yards. Entrance fee 50 cents. 5 prizes. 80 per cent. of the entries.

3. Rifle Handicap.—300 yards. 5 prizes. 80 per cent. of the entries.

4. Rifle Handicap.—600 yards. 5 prizes. 80 per cent. of the entries.

5. Rifle Aggregate (Handicap).—Highest aggregate in 2, 3 and 4 including handicap.

6. Same as 5 for Officers only. Entrance fee \$1.

7. Same as 5 for Sergeants and Instructioners only. Entrance fee \$1.

CONDITIONS.

1. The meeting will be conducted under N. R. A. rules.

2. No competitor may take more than 2 prizes; this rule does not apply to the Governor's Cup or Corps Championship.

3. Rifles, Service Rifles: all issued from Headquarters only, private slings allowed.

4. Opticotics allowed, ordinary spectacles only, not coloured.

5. Position any.

6. Ammunition will be obtainable on the Range.

7. Targets and marking, latest Bisley.

8. Eighting shots allowed at each range to cents each.

9. Shooting will commence at 10 a.m. Monday, 20th April.

10. Entries will close at noon on Thursday, 16th April.

11. Ranges: 200 10.00 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. 300 1.30 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. 600 3.30 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.

12. Uniform must be worn.

13. Handicaps will be settled by the Committee on Thursday, 16th April, and competition may, leave their handicaps and commence to fire. The handicap will be limited to 2 points at each range.

Notes.—Handicapping committees of units are requested to assemble at Headquarters at 5.30 p.m. on Thursday, 16th April.

RIFLES AND EQUIPMENT.

Members who have not returned their rifles and equipment to store, are requested to do so at once.

ENGINEER COMPANY.

In future the Engineer Company will parade at West Fort, Kowloon, at 9 p.m. on the first and last Wednesdays in the month until further notice.

Two men—one a seaman belonging to the

steamer *Argenti*, and the other a shop coolie residing at Queen's Road West—were charged at the Police Court, last Tuesday, with disorderly behaviour on board a tramcar, and with leaving the car on the wrong side. It appeared that the defendants, who were in search of "excitement" and a generous supply they did receive before they had finished—boarded tramcar 13, at West Point, last night, and, after paying their fares, proceeded to look for fun. When the conductor's back was turned one of them would stand up and, taking the bell, signalling the motorman to stop. This went on for a few minutes without any disturbance. So, when about fifty yards away from their destination, they got up, and, thinking that the conductor would chase them, they gave a violent tug at the bell cord, and with a loud laugh, stepped off the wrong side of the car, which was going at full speed—face about. When they had done so, a couple of constables who were picked up from the West Point station, and who were on duty at the time, saw them and, having sufficient evidence for their offence, arrested and discharged them with a caution.

At the Supreme Court, last Monday forenoon, Sir Francis Pigott (Chief Justice) listened to the argument in the action brought by Leung Sen Hoy, trading as the Chin Fong Hoy Kee firm, of 60, China Street, Singapore, against the Cheong Wing Fung firm, of 75, Bonham Street, bankers, and Wong Lok Hing, of the same address, the bankers the Wing Tai Sen firm, of 277, Des Voeux Road, Central, merchants, and Lai Yu Tung, of the same address, merchants, and the Wing Cheong firm, of 120, Des Voeux Road, West, merchants, and Li Lam Nam, of the same address, merchants, to recover \$100,000 on a bill of exchange dated 7th January, 1907, drawn by the defendants upon the plaintiffs, payable to the order of the Netherlands India Commercial Bank, twenty-one days after sight, and accepted by the plaintiffs on 10th January, 1907, and made by the plaintiffs on 10th January, 1907, to the Netherlands India Commercial Bank, The Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, Ltd., Mr. H. E. Pollock, J.C. (assisted by Mr. T. R. M. Master, of Messrs. Johns, Stairs and Master) appeared for the prosecution. Mr. H. W. Stiles (assisted by

HONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET PRICES.

Corrected 11th April, 100 cts. per 5 lbs.

BUTCHER MEAT.

	Cents.
Bell's Island Prime-cut—Mei Lung Pa B.	18
" Corned—Hain Ngau Yuk	19
" Roast—Shiu	18
" Breast—Ngau Lam	15
" Soup, Tong Yuk	15
" Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa	18
" Sirloin—Ngau Lau	18
" Sausages—Ngau Yuk Chang	16
Bullock's Brains—, Know—per set	20
" Tongue fresh—Ngau Li—each	50
" " corned—Hain Ngau Li—	55
" Head—Ngau Tau	80
" Heart—Ngau Sum—per lb	12
" Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin	18
" Feet—Ngau Kook—each	18
" Kidneys—Ngau Yiu—	10
" Tail—Ngau Mei	17
" Liver—Ngau Con	12
" Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To—	7
Calves' Head and Feet—Ngau Chai—	10
tau—kook—per set	100
Mutton Chop—Yeung Pui Kwat	22
" Leg—Yeung Pui	22
" Shoulder—Yeung Shau	20
Pigs' Chitlings—Chi cheong	23
" Brains—Chi Kook—per set	2
" Feet—Chi Kook—each	12
" Fry—Chi Chak	15
" Head—Chi Tau	18
" Heart—Chi Sum—each	7
" Kidneys—Chi Yiu—pair	8
" Liver—Chi Kon	23
" Pork, Chop—Chi Pui Kwat	28
" Corned—Hain Chi Yuk	—
" Leg—Chi Pui	23
" Fat or Lard—Chi Yau	18
Sheep's Head and Feet—Yeung Tau	—
" Kook—each	50
" Heart—Yeung Sum—each	6
" Kidneys—Yeung Yiu	10
" Liver—Yeung Con	22
Sucking Pigs, To Order—Chu Chai	22
Suet Beef—Sang Ngau Yau	20
" Mutton—Sang Yeung Yau	24
Veal—Ngau Chai Yuk	20
" Sausages—Ngau Chai Yuk Tong	20

POULTRY.

Chicken—Kai Chai	28
Capon, Large, Small—Sin Kai	28
Ducks—Ap	23
Doves—Pan Kai	16
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan—per doz	30
Fowls, Canton—Kai	16
" Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai	27
Geese—Ngo	16
Geese, Wild Shanghai—Sheung Hoi Ye	—
Ngo	—
Musk Deer—Wong Kang—each	—
Hare—Tu Chai	—
Partridge—Che Khoo	—
Pheasant—Shai Kai—pair	—
Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kup	30
" Hoihow—Hoihow Pak Kup	22
Quail—Um—Ghun	22
Rice Birds—Wo Fa Cheuk—dozen	—
Salpe—Sa Chai	23
Turkeys, Cock—Fo Kai Kung—per lb	60
" Hen—Na	45
Wild Ducks, Shanghai, Sulap—pair	—
Teal, Shanghai, Sulap Chai	85
Wild Ducks Canton—Sang Shing Sui	—
Ap—per pair	1.30

FISH.

Barbel—Ka Yu	13
Bream—Bin Yu	13
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Bin Yu	14
Carp—Li Yu	18
Catfish—Chik Yu	17
Codfish—Mun Yu	17
Crabs—Hai	12
Little Fish—Mok Yu	12
Dab—Sa Mang Yu	14
Dace—Wong Mei Lun	10
Dog Fish—Tui To Sa	8
Eels, Congor—Hoi Man Yu	14
" Fresh water—Tam Sui Yu	13
" Yellow—Wong Sin	24
Frogs—Tien Kai	28
Garoupa—Sak Pan	44
Gudgeon—Pak Kup Yu	17
Herring—Tao Pak	18
Halibut—Cheung Kwan Yu	24
Labrus—Wong Fa Yu	16
Loach—Wo Yu	24
Lobster—Lung He	16
Mackerel—Chi Yu	20
Monk Fish—Moi Yu	22
Mullet—Chai Yu	22
Oysters—Sang Hoo	20
Pike—Kai Kung Yu	24
Perch—Tan Loo	13
Pike—Fa Pau Poong	8
Pilchard—Pan Yu	18
Pomfret—Black—Hak Ching	18
Pomfret, White—Hak Ching	22
Prickly—Ming Hui	48
Ray—Pai Yu	2
Rock Fish—Sui Kai Kung	13
Roach—Chai Yu	28
Salmon, (Chin) Fresh Water—Ma Yu	13
Ta—Chai Yu	13

Shark—Sa Yu	0
Skate—Po Yu	10
Shrimp—Ha	24
Snapper—Lap Yu	22
Solus—Tat Sa Yu	24
Tench—Wan Yu	18
Turbot—Cho Hoi Yu	20
Turtle, small, fresh water—Kook Yu	50
White Bait—Ngau Yu Chai	—

FRUITS.

Almond—Hung Yau	24
Apples, (California)—Kam San Ping	—
" Ko	—
" (Chefoo)—Tin Chui Ping	—
" Ko	24
" Small—Hoi Tong	—
" Oustard—Fan Lai Chi—each	—
Banana, fragrant, Canton—Sang Sheng	—
" Heung Chiu	3
" (brides), Macao—San Heung Chiu	—
Chestnuts, Chinese—Foong Lut	10
Carambola—Yeung Tou	—
Cocoanuts—Yeh Tai—each	10
Grapes—Sin Tai Tai	—
Lemon, China—Ning Moong	7
" Amer.—Kum San Ning Moong	7
Lichee, Small—Lai Chi Con	20
" Fresh, Lai Chi	—
Lime, (Saigon)—Sai Kung Ning	—
Moong	7
Mango, Manila—Lui Sung Moong	20
Mango, Saigon—Sai Kung Moong	—
Mangosteens, San Chuk Tai	—
Oranges, Tim Chang	6
" Small—Tai Kut	—
" Mandarin—Tim Kut	—
Olives—Pak Lam	8
Passion Fruit—each	—
Pears, (American)—Kam San Shui Li	—
" (Canton), Coking—Sa Li	12
" (Shanghai)—Sheung Hoi Li	18
Peanuts—Fa Sang	10
Persimmons, Large—Hung Chio	—
Pine-apples, 1st quality—Sheung Poon	—
" 2nd cooking—Chung tang	10
" Paw-law	7
Platains—Tai Chiu	3
Plums, Swatow—Hung Lai	—
Pineapple, Siam—Chim Lo Yau	15
Walnuts, Hop Tou	12
" Green—Sang Hop Tou	—
Shanghai Lo Kwat	—

VEGETABLES, &c.

Artichokes, Shanghai—Sheung Hoi Ab	—
" Chi Chaiuk	6
Beans, (French) Macao—Oh Moon Pin	—
" Tau	8
Beans, (French), Shanghai—Sheung Hoi	—
" Pin Tau	—
Beans, Sprout—Ah Choi	4
Beans, Long—Tau Kook	28
Beet Root—Hung Choi Tau—each	2
Brinjals, Green—Cheung Yuen Ker	4
Brinjals, Red—Hung Ker	4
Brassica—Pak Choi	4
Bamboo Shoots—Chook Shun	3
Cabbage, Chinese, com.—Kai Choy	3
Cabbage, Red—Kai Lan Tau	8
Cabbage, (Shanghai)—Yeh Choi	8
Cane Shoots, bunch—Kau Shun	—
Cauliflower, Large size—Tai Yeh Choi	—
" Fa	18
Cauliflower, Medium size—Cheung Yeh	—
" Choi-fa	15
Cauliflower, Small size—Sai Yeh Choi-fa	5
Carrots—Kam Shun	5
Celery, Chinese—Tong Kan Choy	3
Celery, English—Yeung Kan Choy	3
Celery, White—Pak Yeung Kan Choy	—
Chillies, Dried—Con Lat Chiu	40
" Red—Hung Fa	40
" Green—Cheung Lai Chiu	40
Curry Stuff, English—Ka Lee Choi Liu	8
Cucumbers—Cheng Kwa	10
Bitter Squash—Fu Kwa	10
Garlic—Suen Tau	12
Ginger, young—Sun Tze Keung	6
" old—Lo Kung	6
Horseradish, Shanghai—Lik Kan	30
Ingini Corn—Suk Mai	—
Lettuce—Yeung Sang Choi	1
" Water Chensuts—Ma Tai	6
" Mandarin—Kwei Lum Ma Tai	6
Musk Melon	—
Mushrooms, Fresh—Sang Cho Kho	7
Onions, Bombay—Yeung Chung Tau	6
" Green—Sang Chung	4
" S'hai—Sheung Hoi Chung Tau	6
Okra—Mo Ker	7
Parley, English—Yeung Un Sai	7
Grass Pea	—
Green Peas—Cheng Tau	6
Potatoes, Sweet—Fan Shu	8
" Shanghai—Sheung Hoi Shu	—
" Tsai	3
" Japan—Yat Poon Shu Tai	3
" American—Fa Ki	3
" Foochow—Fuk Chai Shu Tai	3
" Macao—Oh Moon	3
Pumpkin—Toong Kwa	3
Radish—Hung Lo Pak Tai	3
Rhubarb	8
Shallots—Con Chung Tai	4
Spinage (Chinese)—Faw Choi	4
Spinage—Yin Choi	4
Tomatoes—Fan Ker	6
Taro—Wo Tau	3
Tumpo, Fun-ti (Long)—Low Pak	3
" English—Yeung Low Pak	3
Vegetable Marrow—Chit Kwa	4
Water Cresses—Sai Yeung Choi	6
" Caltrops—Lau Kok	—
" Lily Root—Liu Ngau	4
" Yant—Tai Shu	3
Sage—Ming Hui	—
" The prices necessarily vary from day to day,	—
and the Sanitary Board has no power to compel	—
traders to sell at the prices quoted.	—
G. A. WOODHEAD	—

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. H. S. KADOORIE & Co. Corrected to noon, later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS	NO. OF SHARES	VALUE	PAID UP	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT		LAST DIVIDEND	APPROXIMATE DIVIDEND YIELD (%)	CLOSING QUOTATIONS
				RESERVE	AT WORKING ACCOUNT			
BANKS								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,500,000 \$13,500,000 \$15,000,000	\$2,000,387	Final of 2s on old and 1s.10 on new shares for 1 year ending 31.12.07	1 1/2 %	\$207 1/2 (London 275.10)
National Bank of China, Limited	99,025	£7	£6	\$12,735 \$100,000	\$71,293	2s (London 3/6) for 1907	—	\$51
MARINE INSURANCES								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,500,000 \$19,058 \$20,558	none	2s for 1906	8 1/2 %	\$240
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	Tls. 100,000 Tls. 18,942	Tls. 204,424	Final of 7/6 per share making in all 15/- for 1906 = Tls. 2.65	6 1/2 %	Tls. 8 1/2 buyers
Colon Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	12,400	\$250	\$100	\$3,000,000 \$17,000 \$16,407 \$15,157 \$17,628 \$850,000 \$19,143 \$19,988	1,460,490	Final of 1s.12 making 1s.12 for 1905, and interim of 1/30 for 1906	5 1/2 %	\$840
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	8,000	\$100	\$60	\$19,143 \$19,988	\$394,520	1s.12 for year ending 31.12.07	—	\$150 sales \$140 buyers
Do. (new)	4,000	\$100	\$60	\$1,000,000 \$16,407 \$15,957	\$77,432	8s and bonus 2s for 1906	9 1/2 %	\$90 sales and b.
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	\$100	\$20	\$1,500,000 \$13,941	\$28,027	2s for 1906	9 1/2 %	\$307 1/2 sa. and b.
SHIPPING								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$7,000 \$16,638 \$23,638	\$1,053	1s.12 for 1906	—	\$15 sales and b.
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	\$350,000 \$75,000 \$75,270 \$20,000	Nil	2s for year ending 30.11.07	10 1/2 %	\$40 sales and b.
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$75,000 \$75,270 \$20,000 \$60,000 \$170,000	\$16,437	1s.12 and 1/2 for year ending 31.12.07	8 1/2 %	\$29 buyers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred)	60,000	£5	£5	\$70,000	\$3,694	5/- for 1906 @ ex 2/2 = 5/-14 per share	3 1/2 %	\$38
Do. (Deferred)	60,000	—	—	\$70,000	—	—	—	\$26
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	100,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 75,000 \$100,000	Tls. 14,510	Final of Tls. 12 making Tls. 3 1/2 for 1907	7 1/2 %	Tls. 45 sellers
Do. (Preference)	100,000	—	—	\$1,871	172,370	Interim of 1/- (Coupon No. 8 for a/c 1907)	7 1/2 %	Tls. 45 buyers
Shell Transport and Trading Company, Limited	1,000,000	£1	£1	\$1,000,000 \$1,057	\$1,337	1s.12 for year ending 30.11.07	3 1/2 %	\$37
Star Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	Tls. 98,000 Tls. 419,479 Tls. 62,000 Tls. 81,300 Tls. 30,000	—	—	3 1/2 %	\$16
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 62,000 Tls. 81,300 Tls. 30,000	18,730	Final of Tls. 2 making Tls. 6 for 1906	12 1/2 %	Tls. 47 buyers
MINING								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	10,000	\$100	\$100	\$150,000	10,218	8 for year ending 31.12.07	—	\$127 buyers
Luen Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	none	—	1s.12 for 1907	—	\$15 sales
Teak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 8,935	Tls. 1 (8 1/2) for year ending 31.12.06	5 1/2 %	Tls. 70 sellers
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS								
Swire (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	£25	£25	\$150,000 \$8,398 \$158,398	\$17,556	Final of 1/6 (No. 9) for 1907	7 1/2 %	Tls. 15 1/2 buyers
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$50	\$50	\$150,000 \$8,398 \$158,398	\$17,556	No. 12 of 1/- = 48 cents	—	\$8
Wongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	10,000	\$50	\$50	\$100,000 \$100,000 \$100,000	\$141,442	Final of 1s.12 making 1s.12 for 1907	6 1/2 %	\$53
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 69,257 Tls. 75,000	Tls. 10,459	Final of 1s.12 making 1s.12 for 1907	7 1/2 %	\$103 sales
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Company, Limited	36,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 69,257 Tls. 75,000 Tls. 125,000	Tls. 22,626	Final of Tls. 9 making Tls. 17 for 1907	7 1/2 %	Tls. 224 sales
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 2,500,000	Tls. 6,331	Tls. 6 for 1907	—	Tls. 100 buyers
Star House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	10,000	\$25	\$25	\$250,000 \$1,000 \$1,000	\$10,908	2s for year ending 30.6.07	10 1/2 %	Tls. 100 buyers
Central Stores, Limited	50,133	\$15	\$15	\$750,000 \$48,975 \$49,075	\$9,178	1s.12 for 1906	—	\$10
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	\$600,000 \$41,075 \$41,075	\$232	Final of 3s.12 making 1s.12 for 1907	7 1/2 %	\$10
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,000,000 \$25,000 \$25,000	\$36,915	Final of 3s.12 making 1s.12 for 1907	7 1/2 %	\$100
Lumpreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,500,000 \$27,426 \$27,426	\$4,611	70 cents for 1907	7 1/2 %	\$10.10 buyers
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	none	\$653	1s.12 for 1907	6 1/2 %	\$66 buyers
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 1,523,045 Tls. 170,000	Tls. 107,547	Final of Tls. 3 and bonus of Tls. 2 making in all Tls. 5 for 1907	7 1/2 %	Tls. 113 sales
Vest Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	none	\$1,541	Final of 2s.12 making in all 1s.12 for 1907	8 1/2 %	\$48 buyers
COTTON MILLS								
Wong Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 150,000 Tls. 23,276 Tls. 23,276	Tls. 8,307	Tls. 2 1/2 for year ended 31.10.1907	4 1/2 %	Tls. 56 buyers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	Tls. 23,276 \$60,000	\$14,269	50 cents for year ending 31.7.07	5 1/2 %	\$20 sales and b.
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 150,000	Tls. 85,519	Tls. 6 for year ended 30.6.06 (8 1/2)	—	Tls. 55 sellers
Wong-kong-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	none	none	Tls. 8 for 1906	—	Tls. 75 sellers
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	Tls. 1,000,000	Tls. 38,357	Tls. 50 for 1906	—	Tls. 200 sellers
MISCELLANEOUS								
Wells Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	£12/6	£12/6	\$1,299	\$638	1/3 per share for 1906	9 1/2 %	\$71
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	\$720,000 \$25,000	Nil	1s.12 for 1907	11 1/2 %	\$107 sa. and b.
China Flour Mill Co., Limited	4,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 50,000	Tls. 5,995	Final of Tls. 5 making Tls. 10 for 1905	—	Tls. 48 buyers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$25,000	60 cents for year ended 28.2.06	—	\$16
Do. special shares	50,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$25,000	80 cents for 1907	9 1/2 %	\$9
China Preferred Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$125,000 \$5,000 \$130,000	\$13,593	1s.12 for year ending 31.7.07	7 1/2 %	\$18
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	25,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	\$187,500 \$5,000 \$192,500	\$2,974	Interim of 50 cents per share for a/c 1907	9 1/2 %	\$11 sales and b.
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	\$4,000,000 \$18,000 \$18,000	\$10,804	2s for year ending 28.2.07	9 1/2 %	\$23 1/2 sales
Hill & Holtz, Limited	21,000	\$20	\$20	\$420,000 \$18,000 \$438,000	\$15,002	1s.12 for year ending 28.2.07	6 1/2 %	\$16
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$600,000 \$100,000 \$700,000	\$2,953	Final of 1s.12 making 1s.12 for 1907	8 1/2 %	\$22 1/2 buyers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	\$125,000 \$100,000 \$125,000	\$4,578	Final of 1s.12 making 1s.12 for 1907	7 1/2 %	\$22 1/2 buyers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$500,000 Tls. 27,503 Tls. 27,503	\$8,191	Interim of Tls. 10 for 1st quarter	7 1/2 %	Tls. 45 1/2 buyers
Kwantung Light & Power Co., Ltd.	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	Tls. 27,503	Tls. 17,127	1s.12 for period from 19th Oct. to 30th Apr. '07	8 1/2 %	\$13
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$2,655	—	—	\$8
Peak Tramways Company (new)	50,000	\$10	\$10	none	—	—	—	—
Philippine Company, Limited	75,000	\$10	\$10	none	Nil	—	—	—
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	24,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 120,000	Tls. 6,603	Final of Tls. 4 making Tls. 7 1/2 for 1907	7 1/2 %	Tls. 106 buyers
Shanghai Horse Bazaar Co., Ltd.	5,400	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 67,323 Tls. 45,000	Tls. 9,751	Tls. 4 for 1905	—	Tls. 40 sellers
Shanghai Pulp and Paper Company, Limited	4,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 8,000 Tls. 24,820 Tls. 75,000	Tls. 3,354	Final of Tls. 5 and Tls. 10 for 1906	—	Tls. 45 buyers
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	Tls. 190,000	Tls. 8,493	Final of Tls. 9 making in all Tls. 14 for 1907	10 1/2 %	Tls. 8 1/2 sales
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	16,350	£20	£20	Tls. 190,000	Tls. 85,592	Interim of 15/- for account 1907 (old)	—	Tls. 375 buyers
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited (new)	6,000	\$25	\$25	none	Nil	Interim of 11/3 for account 1907 (new)	—	\$23 buyers
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	\$5	none	\$478	40 cents for year ending 31.5.07	6 1/2 %	\$11 sales and b.
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 15,293 Tls. 4,000	Tls. 201	Tls. 6 1/2 for year ending 30.4.07	5 1/2 %	Tls. 67 sellers
Union Waterboat Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$211	50 cents for 1907	—	\$11 sales and b.
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$4	\$35,000	\$1,560	80 cents on 9,000 ord. shares and \$15.80 on 100 Founders shares for yr. end. 31.5.07	7 1/2 %	\$11
Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	\$900,000 \$25,000	\$5,482	Interim of 30 cents for account 1907	6 1/2 %	\$10 buyers
William Powell, Limited	15,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$41	Final of 30 cts. making 80 cts. for the year ended 30th June, 1906	—	\$51

* These shares are entitled to half of the profits.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

NEW SERIES No. 5741

號一十月三年四十三緒光

SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1908.

六拜禮 號一十月四英港香

\$30 PER ANNUM.
SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS.

Banks.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID-UP Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS 15,110,000

Head Office:—YOKOHAMA

Branches and Agencies.

TOKIO. OHKAWA.
KOBE. TIEN-TSIN.
OSAKA. PEKIN.
NAGASAKI. NEWOHANG.
LONDON. DALNY.
LYONS. PORT ARTHUR.
NEW YORK. ANTUNG.
SAN FRANCISCO. LIOYANG.
HONOLULU. MUKDEN.
BOMBAY. TIE-LING.
SHANGHAI. CHANG-CHUN.
HANKOW.

HONGKONG:—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent.
per Annum on the Daily Balance.

On fixed deposit:—
For 12 months 5% p.a.
" 6 " 4% " "
" 3 " 3% " "

TAKAO TAKAMICHI,
Manager.

Hongkong, 23rd March, 1908. [23]

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

CAPITAL PAID UP GOLD \$3,250,000
ABOUT MEX \$7,222,222
RESERVE FUND GOLD \$3,250,000
ABOUT MEX \$7,222,222

HEAD OFFICE:

60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

LONDON OFFICE:

THREADES HOUSE, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF

ENGLAND, LIMITED.

THE CAPITAL AND COUNTIES BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE

WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every Description
of Banking and Exchange Business,
receives Money in Current Account at the
rate of 2% per annum on daily balances and ac-
cepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—
For 12 months 4% per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 3% " "
" 3 " 2% " "

No. 9, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

Hongkong, 8th April, 1908. [25]

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL- MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(Netherlands Trading Society.)

ESTABLISHED 1824.

PAID-UP CAPITAL FL. 45,000,000 (£3,750,000).
RESERVE FUND FL. 5,378,375
(about £448,000).

Head Office—AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency—BATAVIA.

BRANCHES:—Singapore, Penang, Shanghai,
Rangoon, Samang, Sourabaya, Cheribon,
Tegal, Pecalongan, Pasoerban, Tjilatjap,
Padang, Medan (Deli), Palembang, Kota-
Radja (Acheen), Bandjermain.

Correspondents at Macassar, Bombay, Colombo,
Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bangkok,
Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, Amoy,
Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney,
New York, San Francisco, &c.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS

BANK, LIMITED.

THE Bank buys and sells and receives for
collection Bills of Exchange, issues
letters of credit on its Branches and corre-
spondents in the East, on the Continent, in
Great Britain, America, and Australia, and
transacts banking business of every description.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts 2% per annum on daily

balances.

Fixed Deposits 12 months 4% per annum.

Do. 6 do. 4% do.

Do. 3 do. 3% do.

J. L. VAN HOUTEN,
Agent.

Hongkong, 18th November, 1907. [16]

Hotels.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

FIRST CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.

Military Band during dinner on Saturday Nights.

Hongkong, 21st June, 1907.

A. F. DAVIES,
Manager.

CONNAUGHT HOTEL,

HONGKONG.

A FIRST-CLASS EUROPEAN HOTEL

SITUATED IN THE MAIN STREET NEAR THE BANKS AND PRINCIPAL OFFICES.

STRICTLY EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

Wines and Spirits of the very Best Quality.

Back to Every Room.

Hot and Cold Water Throughout.

Hotel Launch Moored at Steamers.

Special Transport for Tourists and Parties or Families.

For Terms Apply to—

THE MANAGER & AGENT

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS \$13,500,000

Head Office:—HONGKONG

Branches and Agencies.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Hon. Mr. Henry Keswick, Chairman.
E. Goetz, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
E. G. Barrett, Esq., R. Shewan, Esq.,
G. Friedland, Esq., H. A. W. Slade, Esq.,
C. S. Gubbay, Esq., H. E. Tomkins, Esq.,
C. R. Lennemann, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH

MANAGER:
Shanghai—H. E. R. HUNTER.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY

BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG:—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent.

per Annum on the daily balance.

On fixed deposit:—

For 3 months, 2% per cent. per Annum.

For 6 months, 3% per cent. per Annum.

For 12 months, 4% per cent. per Annum.

J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1908. [24]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted
by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be
obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3% PER

CENT. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option

balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND

SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED

DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

BANKING CORPORATION,
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1907. [28]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £1,200,000

RESERVE FUND £1,475,000

RESERVE LIABILITIES OF PROPRIETORS

..... £1,200,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT

ACCOUNT at the Rate of 2 per cent. per

annum on the Daily Balances.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 4 per cent.

" 6 " 3% " "

" 3 " 2% " "

JOHN ARMSTRONG,
Manager.

Hongkong, 6th January, 1908. [29]

DEUTSCHE ASIATISCHE BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP—Sh. Taels 7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—BERLIN.

BRANCHES:

Berlin, Calcutta, Hamburg, Hankow,

Kobe, Peking, Singapore, Tientsin,

Tientsin, Tientsin, Yokohama.

FOUNDED BY THE FOLLOWING BANKS AND

BANKERS:

Koenigliche Seehandlung (Preussische

Staatsbank)

Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft

Deutsche Bank

S. Bleichroeder

Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft

Bank fuer Handel und Industrie

Robert Warshawsky & Co.

Mendelssohn & Co.

M. A. von Rothschild & Soehne

Frankfurt a/M.

Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg.

Sal. Oppenheim Jr. & Co., Koeln.

Bayerische Hypothek und Wechselbank,

Muenchen.

LONDON BANKERS:

Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS.

THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS BANK,

LIMITED.

DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENCY.

DIRECTION DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account.

DEPOSITS received on terms which may be

learned on application. Every description of

Banking and Exchange business transacted.

A. KOEHN,
Manager.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. [30]

Mails.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL ON	REMARKS.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & JAPAN		About 14th April	Freight and Pass.
YOKOHAMA		April	Page.
SHANGHAI	OCEANA	About 16th April	Freight and Pass.
MARSEILLES and LONDON	MALTA	18th April, Noon	Freight and Pass.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO and PORT SAID	PERA	About 26th April	Freight only.

For Further Particulars, apply to

F. J. ABBOTT,

Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 11th April, 1908. [7]

Intimations.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

FINEST GROUND

COFFEE

IN 1lb. TINS.

ROASTED & GROUND ON OUR
PREMISES.

We Guarantee the Absolute Purity of our
Coffee which contains Genuine MOCHA
and JAVA Beans only.

FRESH GROUND DAILY.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. [38]



Telephone

No. 75.

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

15, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 11th April, 1908. [40]

THE CITY OF PARIS.

PARISIAN DRESSMAKERS AND COURT MILLINERS,

2, PEDDER STREET, MADAME FLINT, MANAGERESS.

Just Unpacked from Paris ex s.s. "Tonkin"

A LARGE LOT OF

NEW SPRING GOODS.

CHAMPAGNE.

G. H. MUMM & CO.

THE MOST POPULAR WINE

Can be had in the following qualities:

EXTRA DRY (Gout American).

BRUT (Cordon Rouge).

Sales in the United States exceed the total of
all other Brands.

Served in all Clubs and First-class Hotels,
and obtainable at all Wine Merchants in the
Colony, and from Shewan, Tomes & Co., sole
agents.

Shipping—Steamers

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LTD.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO
AND
WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

HAVE YOU DECIDED WHERE
YOU ARE GOING FOR YOUR
EASTER HOLIDAYS?

This is a good opportunity of visiting CANTON.
CHEAP RETURN TICKETS available from Thursday, the 16th, to Monday, the 20th
instant. FIRST CLASS RETURN FARE \$10.
Only Returned Tickets sold at this Reduced Price.

SPECIAL CHEAP EXCURSIONS TO MACAO.

On EASTER SUNDAY, the Company's S.S. "HEUNGSHAN" will depart from the
COMPANY'S WHARF at 9 A.M. Returning from Macao at 5 P.M.
A Military Band will play selections of Music during the Trip.
Popular Excursion Rates as usual.

On EASTER MONDAY, the Company's S.S. "SUI-AN" will depart from the Company's
WING LOK STREET WHARF at 9 A.M. Returning from Macao at 5 P.M.
Popular Excursion Rates as usual.

SPECIAL CHEAP ROUND TRIP From HONGKONG to WUCHOW via CANTON.

Return Tickets \$10 FIRST CLASS.
S.S. "SATNAM" leaving Canton FRIDAY, 17th April.
S.S. "NANNING" " " MONDAY, 20th "
The Trip from Hongkong takes five days and allows one day's stay both at Wuchow and
at Canton.
This is the Best Time in the year to see the West River.

Further particulars and Tickets may be obtained at the Office of the—
HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO.,
HOTEL MANSIONS,

THOMAS, COOK & SONS,
DES VŒUX ROAD. [6]

Hotels.

KOWLOON HOTEL,

HONGKONG.

NEEDS NO ADVERTISING.

World-Wide Reputation.
The only First-class Hotel in Kowloon.
Most Charming and Popular Resort in the
Colony.
Electric Lights, Fans and Call Bells.
Bath Rooms attached to Each Room.

Unrivalled for Comfort and Cuisine,
Thoroughly Up to Date with Every Modern
Luxury.
Billiards and Bowling Alleys.
Moderate Terms and No Extras.
Modern Management.

Telegraphic Address:
"CHEF" HONGKONG.
Telephone No. K4.
O. E. OWEN,
Proprietor.

VICTORIA HOTEL,

(TELEGRAMS—VICTORIA—SHAMEN).

SHAMEN, CANTON.

ON THE BRITISH CONCESSION.

H. HAYNES,
Manager.

MACAO HOTEL,

(TELEGRAMS—FARMER—MACAO).

MACAO, CHINA.

IN THE CENTRE OF THE PRAIA GRANDE.

BOTH HOTELS ELECTRICALLY LIGHTED AND UNDER EXPERIENCED
EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

EVERY COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE FOR RESIDENTS AND
TOURISTS.

HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN,

PRINCE'S GAP, THE PRAIA, NEAR THE PRAIA GRANDE, TEL. 54.

For Terms, &c., apply to the

MANAGER.

Intimation.

Wm. Powell, Ltd.,

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Special Display of Blouses.

MUSLIN BLOUSES IN ENDLESS VARIETY.

Smart Models, Correct in Style, Perfect Fit.

WASHING BLOUSES, MUSLIN BLOUSES, LACE BLOUSES.

The House for Novelties.

Wm. Powell, Ltd.,

Des Vaux Road,
28, Queen's Road,
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 7th April, 1908.

Public Companies

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-SECOND YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Hongkong Club will be held in the Club House on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd April, 1908, at 5.15 P.M.

By Order,

C. H. GRACE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 9th April, 1908. [400]

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Hongkong Club will be held in the Club House on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd April, 1908, at 5.30 P.M. for the purpose set forth in the Notice posted in the Hall of the Club.

By Order,

C. H. GRACE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 9th April, 1908. [401]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTY-FIFTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the SOCIETY will be held at its Head Office, No. 2, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 23rd April, 1908, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1907, and of declaring Dividends, &c.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Society will be CLOSED from 15th April to the 23rd April, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

C. MONTAGUE EDE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 26th March, 1908. [355]

THE CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FORTY-SECOND ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Head Office, No. 2, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 23rd April, 1908, at 12.30 P.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, together with Statements of Account to the 31st December, 1907, and of declaring Dividends, &c.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 9th April to the 23rd April, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

C. MONTAGUE EDE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 26th March, 1908. [356]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the above Club will be held on SATURDAY, the 25th April instant, at 12.30 P.M., at the Offices of the Jockey Club on the ground floor of the Hongkong Club Annex, Chater Road.

By Order,

T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, 10th April, 1908. [406]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.

THE NINETEENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held in the Office of the General Managers, St. George's Building, Victoria, on SATURDAY, the 25th April, 1908, at 11 o'clock A.M. for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1907, and of declaring a Dividend, and electing Consulting Committees and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, 18th April, until SATURDAY, 25th April, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 10th April, 1908. [407]

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. ALEXANDER GEORGE WOOD in our firm in Hongkong and China ceased on 31st March, 1908.

Mr. JOHN WYTHE COOPER BONNAR was admitted a Partner in our firm in Hongkong and China on this date.

Mr. CHARLES GORDON STEWART MACKIE is authorized to sign our firm per Procuration in Hongkong and China from this date.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 11th April, 1908. [38]

INTERNATIONAL SLEEPING-CAR

and

EXPRESS TRAINS CO.

(THE

GREAT TRANS-SIBERIAN ROUTE

TO EUROPE.)

HAVING been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, we shall be pleased to give any information as to rates of passage, &c., in connection with above.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 11th July, 1907. [39]

THE LINER.

(SESTINA.)

When the proud dawn, with flaming chariot-wheels
And dappled steeds, pursued her bridal way
Round the enclouded Orient, till her light
Shone full on crimson portals widely thrown
To let her in, the stately liner came
Threading the shadowy harbour, outward bound.

Slowly she crept until the shoal-buoys bound
Her track no more; far down, on shining wheels
Strong hands were laid, as ope by ope there came
From the high bridge quick signals that her way
Was clear; each great valve open, wider thrown
Drove the huge cranks, and urged her toward the light.

Past the red cliffs that took the morning light,
Past the broad river and the harbour's bound,
Past where, like some grey wail, abandoned, thrown
To the hoarse water, one lone seagull wheels,
She sped; and from the spirit of her way
The level sun wave rainbows as he came.

Day after day she flew; the wet fogs came
In spectral vapours, feathery and light,
And dimly gleaming rods their fugal way
Swung stubbornly and slowly, checked and bound;
On the hot platforms men controlled their wheels
And to each dial vigilant looks were thrown.

Upon her decks by savage storm-winds thrown
Billows adventured, serving as they came,
While black and forth spun the twin steering-wheels
As though the watchful captain saw the light
Of that far haven whither he was bound;
And still she foamed along her chartered way.

Until at last, by many a road-way
Where fragrance on the languid air was thrown
Of spice and sandalwood, no longer bound
By rocky coast or mist or storm, she came
Racing to countries where the heart is light
And life runs dreamily on silent wheels.

The sea-bird wheels once more around her way,
Hold in the light. To harbour safe she came;
So, ropes were thrown, and the great ship was bound.

—Pall Mall Gazette.

GENERAL BROADWOOD IN SHANGHAI.

THE VOLUNTEER INSPECTION.

After a night of rain the weather today was as wretched as it possibly could be, says the Shanghai Mercury of 4th inst. The rain continued to pour down in the most atrocious manner, and it was early apparent that all hope of the sham fight fixed for this afternoon must be abandoned. Accordingly the various signal flags were hoisted, and instructions were given for the men to assemble at the Town Hall. This was done at three o'clock, and here Major-General Broadwood conducted the inspection.

The Town Hall was practically filled by the volunteers and in the gallery there was quite a number of spectators. In front of the massed troops was the Light Horse, behind whom came the Mounted Infantry, the Maxims, and then the Infantry, headed as usual by "A" Coy. On the arrival of the Inspecting Officer, who was accompanied by Major W. Smith and Captain Heathcote, as aide-de-camp, the forces presented arms, and then along with the staff the General marched through the lines making a careful inspection.

This having been concluded Major-General Broadwood addressed the volunteers. He expressed himself as being sorry that the weather had not permitted him seeing their work in the field, but he had had an opportunity this time of seeing what he had seen on his last inspection, the work which they had been doing towards making themselves efficient at drill. He admitted that it might be dry work, but drill was of the greatest importance because it strengthened the spirit of discipline and efficiency, and it allowed the commanding officer to move his troops to the point where he required them with rapidity, with the least fatigue to the men, and without loss of order.

As to the point of discipline and mobility it was the test over untrained forces. He was very glad that the Light Horse had maintained their strength. From the movements which he had seen on the two parades, they had left very little to be desired in speed and smoothness, which meant a great deal of hard work and perseverance. He was very pleased to see the M.I. make such a good show. The movements which he saw were well carried out and everything was very satisfactory. He was glad to hear that they were growing stronger since last year. The Maxim detachment also worked very well and in a workmanlike manner. The men had all grasped the essentials of drill, that was to say they all worked together and were ready to move on the officer's word of command. All the movements had been well executed, the marching was good, and generally speaking he would like to compliment Colonel Watson and everybody concerned on the very smart, workmanlike parade which he had seen yesterday. It would have done credit to any body of troops.

Mr. David Landale then addressed the force, and took this opportunity to thank Major-General Broadwood for coming there to inspect the force—an honour which, he could assure him, was much appreciated by all of them in Shanghai. It was very disappointing that the weather had broken down at the last moment, but he was sure that this would not discourage them from the hard work they had done in the last weeks. The training would prove useful to them, when their services were called upon. He could assure them that the people of Shanghai had fully realised the value of the volunteer force, however much they might find it necessary to increase the police force. He hoped that the same spirit would always characterise the corps, and that every young man would realise that he was doing his duty by serving in one branch or another of the corps.

The companies, the platoons, and the squadrons were all well equipped, and were all well drilled.

EXTRAORDINARY SERIES OF FIRES IN PEKING.

Peking, March 24.

It is a strange experience for Peking to have to record a fire every night for some time. As a matter of fact, there has been a fire daily since the great disaster at the Exhibition. I have known Peking for many years and have only witnessed four or five fires throughout all my stay.

The night after the great fire, a block near the Ping-tse-Men (west) went up in flames; the next evening a modern-style school was gutted; then a part of the Lama Temple fell a prey to the fiery element, and this was followed the next day by a conflagration at a building unknown to me. Yesterday again a fire was seen just outside Chien-Men, and when these flames were subdued a huge glare could be seen from the wall in the direction of the West Gate, but outside Peking. Curiously enough, all the fires occurred at 7.30 p.m.

The role of an alarmist is none to be proud of, yet one who has witnessed similar events just previous to the rising of 1900, cannot but speak of a marked similarity of symptoms as characteristic of trouble in China. Parallel with these sudden and unprecedented fires, absolutely reliable reports reach me of wholesale arrests being made by the Metropolitan Police. Trustworthy informants have it that these arrests are in connection with the fires, which are said to have been originated in order to frighten the officials.

The scare has already grown so far as to induce the Empress Dowager to step in. The other day an official, Gao Tse-Chow, a grandson-in-law of the venerable Wang Wen-Shao, was arrested by Ng Tung by order of the Empress Dowager. He is now in chains awaiting his deputation. There is no room for any doubt that he is connected with the revolutionaries, but in order not to frighten the masses of the people, he is in the eyes of the public, accused of having acted as a spy for the Russians.

Many will, perhaps, remember this official as the one who was at one time negotiating with the firm of Chas. & Co., of Shanghai, for the opening of the Franco-Chinese Bank in Peking.

Just as I was going to mail the above report I was informed by the Native Electric Power station, that they had just received orders from the police to switch off the current from the district outside Chien Men again. It is again 8 p.m. The present fire is at the Wan-Lung, a hotel in the street called the Mic-section.

There is certainly something serious behind all these daily fires. There is a gang working very systematically, and I am sure that we are looking towards some unpleasant times, unless drastic measures are at once adopted. Such regular and uniformly timed fires are a mere accident—P. and T. Times.

Consignees.

"MOGUL" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "CHAZER,"

FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 13th instant will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 31st instant, or they will not be recognized. All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 13th instant, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DODWELL & Co., LIMITED, Agents.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1908. [399]

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"VORCK,"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before WEDNESDAY, the 8th of April, at Noon.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 14th of April, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 14th of April, at 9.30 A.M.

All claims must reach us before the 18th of April, 1908, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 7th April, 1908. [38]

LEE YEE

HAIR DRESSING SALOON.

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND

CIGARS, CIGARETTES

AND

TOILET REQUISITES

FOR SALE.

12, D'ARLAIN STREET,

HONGKONG.

At Hongkong, and Shanghai, 1908.

Intimations.

DONE BY TRYING.

Nobody can tell what he can do till he tries. When a thing ought to be done the modern spirit moves us to keep working away at it until it is done. In the face of this idea the "impossible" vanishes. Where there's a will, there's a way. "If we could but rob cod liver oil of its sickening taste and smell and then combine it with two or three other ingredients we should possess the best remedy in the world for certain diseases that are now practically incurable." So said a famous English physician twenty-five years ago. "But it will never be done," he added. "You can no more turn cod liver oil into a pleasant palatable medicine, than you can turn the Codfish itself into a Bird of Paradise." Yet he lived to admit that in

WAMPOL'S PREPARATION the "impossible" had been accomplished. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. This remedy is freed from the bad peculiarities Dr. Frothingham so detested, and it is precisely the splendid medicine he wished for. Use it freely and confidently for Anemia, Hysteria, Wasting Complaints, Blood Impurities, Asthma, and Throat and Lung Troubles.

Dr. W. H. B. Atkins, F. R. C. P., London—M. D. C. M., Victoria University—M. B., Toronto University—Consulting Physician to Home for Incurables, Physician to Toronto General Hospital, says: "I am much pleased to state that the results from using Wampole's Preparation of Cod Liver Oil have been uniformly satisfactory; it appealed to me as being prepared according to correct scientific principles." It increases the appetite and influences the digestion of food; it is delicious to take, will not disappoint you and is effective from the first dose. "It represents the dawn of progress." At chemists everywhere.

BANK HOLIDAYS.

IN accordance with the provisions of Ordinance No. 6 of 1875 the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public Business on GOOD FRIDAY and EASTER MONDAY, the 17th and 20th inst.

Hongkong, 10th April, 1908. [408]

MUSIC LESSON.

LESSONS in Violin, Mandoline and Guitar at pupil's residence. Evening engagements for Dances and Concerts.

Apply to—

E. J. LOPES,
C/o Hongkong Telegraph Office,
Hongkong, 9th March, 1908. [392]

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. 242.

IT is hereby notified that TENDERS will be received at the Colonial Secretary's Office until Noon of SATURDAY, the 30th May, 1908, for the purchase of the following PLANT which can be seen at the Government Waterworks Pumping Station, Yau-mai, Kowloon:—

A.—TWO SETS ENGINES AND PUMPS.

Type: Triple Expansion Worthington duplex engines fitted to double acting pumps.

Cylinders, 6'-6" 14"/10" stroke.

Condensers, surface.

Pump, Capacity, 3.37 gallons per complete stroke.

Pump Lift, 220 feet net.

B.—ONE BOILER.

Type: Vertical Besley Field tube. Overall dimensions 4' 8" high by 4' 7" diameter.

Working Pressure, 90 lbs. per square inch.

The whole complete with copper steam pipes and brass fittings to be sold as they stand and to be removed by the purchaser.

The plant will be sold either in one lot or in three lots:—

Lot 1.—1 Engine with condenser and pumps and delivery pipes up to and including the non-return valve and the supporting pillar. No suction pipes are included.

Lot 2.—1 Engine with condenser and pumps as above.

Lot 3.—1 Boiler together with down-take pipe to boiler house floor, all mountings complete. Also a donkey feed pump, feed tanks and steam pipe up to the engine branches but not including them.

For full particulars apply to the Public Works Department.

The Government does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender.

W. CHATHAM,
Director of Public Works.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1908. [402]

A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM.

This is a condition (or disease) which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—a break-down, as it were, of the vital forces that sustain the system. No matter what may be the cause (for they are almost numberless), its symptoms are much the same: the more prominent being sleeplessness, nervousness, depression, loss of energy, and a general feeling of exhaustion.

VITAL STRENGTH & ENERGY

to throw off these morbid feelings, and experience proves that it is not long before the system is more certainly secured by a course of

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

THERAPION No. 3

as it is taken in accordance with the printed directions accompanying it, will the shattered health be restored.

THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE

LIGHTED UP AGAIN.

and a witness to the fact that it is a powerful and valuable. This wonderful medicine is purely vegetable and innocuous, is gentle to the system, and is suitable for all constitutions and conditions, in either sex, and it is difficult to imagine a case of disease or debility, whose main feature is an exhaustion of vitality, which will not be speedily and permanently benefited by this power-filling restorative.

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VITAL STRENGTH & ENERGY

Intimation.



A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

WATSON'S
E

VERY OLD LIQUEUR

SCOTCH WHISKY

A Blend of the Finest Pure Malt
Whiskies distilled in Scotland

GENUINE AGE

AND

FINE MELLOW

FLAVOUR.

Per Case - - - \$16.50

Watson's

D. SHERRY
SUPERIOR PALE DRY.

Per Dozen\$10.50

A VERY FINE WINE, POPULAR
THROUGHOUT THE FAR EAST.A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 7th April, 1908.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1908.

A YEAR'S CRIMES.

From the interesting records which have been compiled by Captain F. W. Lyons of the criminal statistics of the Colony during the past year, residents have reason to be grateful to the head of the Police and the efficient Force under his command; that good order and public security are maintained on the Island and its dependencies in the same efficient manner as it has been in the past. Considering the exceptional and transitory character of the population, consisting for the most part of the transient Chinese of the lower orders, it cannot be said that the figures do not leave, after a perusal of the Police annual report, a satisfactory impression that the guardians of the public peace are doing their duty to the Government and the ratepayers whose servants they are. The total of all cases reported to the Police during last year was 11,540 as against 11,144 in 1906, being an increase of 356 or 3.55 per cent. The increase is more apparent than real; for when the cases come to be divided into serious and minor offences there appears a decrease as compared with 1906 of 27 cases or 81 per cent. in the former and an increase of 423 cases or 5.41 per cent. in the latter. The decrease, as compared with 1906 in serious offences of 27, is shown as follows:—Decrease: Robbery 13, Unlawful Possession 29, that is, a total of 242 against an increase of 215, giving a net decrease of 27. The increase in the serious offences is explained by 6 more murders, burglary or larceny from dwelling 58, kidnapping and protection of women and children 10, larceny 109, and other felonies 32. Of the minor offences it will be seen that the execution of opium warrants gives quite a lot of work for the members of the Force to do. Two thousand seven hundred and eighty-one search warrants for prepared opium were executed by the Police and excise officers of the Opium Farm, as compared with 3,128 in 1906. In 787 cases opium was found and 1,057 persons were arrested. With the threatened extinction of the Opium Farm the inordinately large number of arrests for "possession" of opium, offences probably just enough of the drug to enable the habitues to get only a whiff, will probably be increased as those addicted to the habit will seek to indulge in spite of prohibitions. The number of license applications for the sale of opium was 1,057.

interesting to learn that last year there were 1,175 public jirikchaks in Hongkong, 50 in Quarry Bay, 250 in Kowloon, besides 37 private vehicles (27 carriages, 6 motor cars and 4 hearses), 1,083 truck licences were issued. The vehicles plying for hire in the Colony include also 644 Hongkong chairs, 60 Hill District chairs, and 7 gharris. In charge of the vehicles 14,097 drivers and bearers were licensed. This large number, in proportion to the actual number of the vehicles, is explained by the fact that the men were continually coming and going. While on the subject of licences it may be mentioned that 1,623 dogs were kept in the Colony last year under Police permits; besides 5 watch dogs which were licensed free of charge. The existence of rabies in the neighbourhood of the Colony would seem to justify the destruction of 110 animals; 54 others found stray by the Police were impounded and restored to their owners or ransomed. On the conduct of the Force, Capt. Lyons reported that that of the European contingent has been on the whole good. The conduct of the Indians was fair. Anxiety to get away to Canada caused men to commit themselves in order to be released, from their engagements. The behaviour of the Chinese section of the Force showed improvement. It has often been asserted that "a Policeman's lot is not a happy one," and it becomes all the more pleasing to record any recognition of special services rendered by that section of the public servants of the Colony. During last year two European sergeants were granted medals for smart and energetic detective work and one Chinese constable was granted a medal for long and faithful service; two Chinese constables were granted rewards for aid displayed in the discharge of their duty and one Chinese constable was commended by His Excellency the Governor and granted a reward for plucky conduct in arresting a soldier for robbery. A European Lance Sergeant and a European constable were commended for rescuing two Chinese from drowning. The collapse of part of the Hongkong Hotel buildings on 1st August will be recalled. Capt. Lyons states that the Directors wrote to thank the Police and Fire Brigade for the prompt and able assistance given in the work of rescue. On December 5th, 6th, and 7th the Chinese Procession took place. His Excellency the Governor was good enough to express his approval of the Police arrangements made and the way in which they were carried out on that occasion. These public and private appreciations of members of the Police will be generally endorsed by residents in the Colony.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE R.M.S. *Northbrook* left Taku on the night of 9th instant and may be expected here on or about 14th instant.

THE next criminal sessions of the Supreme Court will be held on Wednesday, the 22nd instant, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

THE Police Magistrate's Department is excluded from the operation of the Public Holidays Ordinance, 1875, on Monday, the 20th inst.

MR. T. K. Dealy will act as headmaster, Queen's College, during the absence on leave of Dr. G. H. Bateson Wright or until further notice.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. W. H. Williams to be a 2nd Lieutenant in the Cadet Company attached to the Hongkong Volunteer Corps with effect from this date.

THE third steel steam-launch—the *Whaler*—built to the order of the Philippine Government by the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., left for Manila to-day in charge of Loo Mui, a Chinese master.

ONE Good Friday evening at 5.30 there will be a musical service at St. Peter's Seamen's Church, West Point, when the choir, assisted by friends, will give a rendering of Maunders' Sacred Cantata "Olivet to Calvary."

THE offices of the Supreme Court will be open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. during the Easter vacation which commences on Good Friday, the 17th instant, and terminates on Thursday, the 23rd instant, except on Sunday, the 19th instant, and on public holidays, when the offices will be entirely closed.

A COOLIE giving the name of Leung Kam Tai, who was arrested at three o'clock this morning, charged with boarding the steam launch *Kwong Hoi* and stealing two hammers, had that charge amended at the Police Court, to-day, to one of returning from banishment. On this charge he was given six months' imprisonment and six hours' stocks.

IT is notified in the *Gazette* that a copy of a pamphlet entitled an "Extract of Legal Preliminary to Marriage in the United Kingdom, India, and in the British Dominions beyond the Seas," which has been reprinted from the Appendix to the 60th Annual Report of the Registrar General for England and Wales, may be seen on application at the Registrar General's Office in this Colony.

FRIDAY, the 17th instant, being a public holiday, and Monday, the 20th instant, being a Bank holiday under the Public Holidays Ordinance, 1875, will be observed as Government holidays. It is also notified that His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Saturday, the 18th instant, to be observed as a public holiday throughout the Colony.

The Japanese Boycott.

S.S. "AMERICA MARU" TABOODED.

NO CHINESE SHIPMENTS.

Those who have hitherto doubted the earnestness of the movement which had its origin three weeks ago with the Self-Government Association in Canton against the Japanese and their products will no longer remain sceptical, in the light of subsequent events which have been accurately recorded from day to day in the columns of the *Hongkong Telegraph*. We stated yesterday that a report was in circulation in shipping circles that the Chinese were attempting to boycott the Japanese mail steamer *America Maru* in seeking to cancel their previous bookings by that fine vessel to Pacific ports. Although no actual corroboration of the rumour was obtained it would appear that the statement that would-be passengers were refused passages on account of their being affected with trachoma does not wholly explain the smallness of the list of the Chinese passengers by the voyage of the liner which started from this port for San Francisco to-day. In all, no more than twenty-five Chinese passengers proceeded by the *America Maru* on her present voyage, and if all we hear be true it may not at all be unlikely that the next voyage of the Japanese mail steamers will not be able to show even as many Chinese passengers as their list as were carried by the *America Maru* to-day. This paucity in the numbers by the Japanese steamers is all the more significant when it is compared with the seven hundred and thirty Chinese steerage who took passage to Vancouver and ports in the United States of America by the Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s steamer *Empress of India* on Thursday last, the 9th instant. If any more evidence is needed to establish the fact that even the Japanese steamship companies have not escaped the ban of the Canton Self-Government Association and of their proselytes throughout the length and breadth of the Chinese Empire (this Colony included), we need only mention the fact that, excepting for a very few parcels to Japan of Chinese origin, not a single case of merchandise was shipped by the Hongkong Chinese merchants to America by the Japanese steamer to-day. Such an occurrence has, as far as we can gather, never been known to have happened before, and points to the effectiveness of the resolutions adopted by the Nam Pak Hong Merchants Guild to boycott Japanese bottoms. Following the resolutions of the Druggists' Guild at their meeting on Thursday, the Chinese dispensaries and herbalists' shops have now declared their adherence to the boycott movement.

From a visit to the leading storekeepers in Queen's Road yesterday our representative gathered the fact that grocers, provision dealers and keepers of oilman's stores have all participated in the boycott.

At one shop our representative had a conversation with one of the managers who discussed the subject with a fluency of the English language which was as remarkable as was his warmth in making his statements to the Press gentleman.

"Why, joined the boycott? Look up and see if you can discover the advertising pendant of the [name given] Japanese beer which you might have seen hanging out of the shop last month. We have taken it down. We don't intend to handle that beer any more."

"But I see you have a few bottles displayed in the show case?"

"Yes, they are just a few remaining from our old stock." Pointing to another case, the indignant shopman directed our representative's attention to some tins with bright-coloured labels. "Do you see those tins? Of awab? We had a good sale for them amongst the Chinese; but we will forego our profits on them and indent no more Japanese tinned provisions after our national humiliation."

In similar vein the Chinese retailer discoursed on cotton socks, cotton singlets, handkerchiefs and cheap caps which hitherto adorned the shopfronts of the many firms in Queen's Rd. The interview was instructive, inasmuch as the feelings of that one individual were typical of those pervading the Chinese community, as a whole, in Hongkong.

ACTIVITY IN CANTON INDUSTRIES.

ANOTHER WOMEN'S MEETING.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 10th April, 1907.

Since the starting of the Japanese boycott the firm of Tai Wo & Co., match manufacturers at Fong-chun, have received a good many orders for their matches. Availing themselves of the opportunity the Company have recently added more hands to their factory to turn out matches to meet the increased demands.

Yesterday five Hongkong merchants came up here and ordered a large quantity of native articles from the Canton Industrial Institution and from other manufacturers for the Hongkong market to replace the boycotted Japanese articles.

On receipt of a telegram from the Shanghai people urging the Society on the occasion of mass meetings that a resolution should be adopted to memorialize the Throne for the speedy establishment of a Parliament, the Canton Society has called a meeting to take place on the 11th instant to discuss the question.

Emulating the example of the Canton women a female doctor, named Cheung Ting Ngan, has convened a National Disgrace Meeting to be held by the women in the Luk Lok village in the Shun Tak district. Many women have expressed their pleasure at being invited to the meeting.

Flowers at The Peak.

MR. D. R. LAW'S GARDENER PROSECUTED.

PREVIOUS SENTENCE CONFIRMED.

A gardener in the employ of Mr. D. R. Law, of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, was re-arrested at the Police Court, to-day, charged with being in unlawful possession of a quantity of azalia branches, suspected of having been stolen at The Peak. The accused was arrested and convicted a week ago, having pleaded guilty to the charge. A re-hearing was asked for several days ago and granted by Mr. J. R. Wood, acting first police magistrate.

"Sergeant F. I. of Mount Gough Police Station, prosecutor." Mr. Andrew G. Jackson, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, appeared for the defendant.

The complainant said that at about 3 p.m. on the 4th instant, he saw the defendant in a plantation road, The Peak, carrying a basket of azalia branches and ferns. Witness stopped accused and asked him where he obtained them. "The hillside," accused replied, and pointed above the Victoria Hospital, above Barker Road. Witness since visited the place and found lots of damage done to other shrubs. The azalia trees planted there was done by the Goughman.

Mr. Jackson—That is not evidence.

Concluding, witness said he arrested the accused and charged him.

By Mr. Jackson—How long have you been in charge of Mount Gough?

Witness—Three weeks.

Since when were you instructed to take action in this matter?—The ordinance is my instructor.

How long have you been in Hongkong?—Eight years and a half.

Since you have been in Hongkong how many cases of this sort have come before the Court?—Three or four cases, on the hillside.

What was the last case you had?—Mr. Farr. Who reported it to you?—I don't know.

Was Mr. Farr a complainant in that case?—No, the accused pleaded guilty and he was dealt with.

They usually do that?—Yes.

Now coming to the point. You said the defendant pointed to the hillside when you stopped him?—Yes.

Do you not know whether it is a habit of the coolies going out and getting these ferns?—No.

You have never seen them?—No, or I would have arrested them.

Do you believe the coolie when he told you he took them from the hillside?—No, you prepared to admit it?—No, but I believe he stole it from private ground, or bought them in the market?—If I had found him on Crow's land I would have arrested him.

What are those azalias worth?—Could not say.

Ten cents you could buy them for?—I could not say.

Do you think you could get all these azalias for ten cents?—I can't give a value.

I must have a value. Do you think it is worth ten cents?—I can't say.

Fifteen cents?—I am no judge.

Have you any idea what a wreath costs?—Yes, from a dollar to \$5.

Do you know that a daisy could not be stolen?—I am not charging him with stealing.

A Chinese detective corroborated the story related by the first witness.

Cross-examined:—Witness had no experience of buying flowers. The ferns found in accused's possession was worth between twenty and thirty cents.

Mr. Jackson—Supposing you saw me going along the Peak with a basket of flowers in my hand would you have stopped me?

Witness—I know this much. I would stop you and ask where you got them from.

Mr. S. T. Dunn, superintendent of the Botanical and Forestry department, said he was called to explain why this practice of plucking flowers and ferns at The Peak should be stopped.

This was, he said, because they were getting scarce and the Government were engaged in planting them on the hillside. There was no objection to them being taken in moderate quantities. There was no objection to the Europeans plucking some, but the Chinese, who are in the habit of destroying the shrubs, are prohibited.

Mr. Jackson—No notice was sent round to the European residents at The Peak to this effect?—No. It was posted in Chinese.

Do you know if the Europeans know this?—They should.

Only recently prosecutions of this sort have taken place?—No. I have been in the Colony for six years and there have been several prosecutions during that time. He added further that it was a peculiar habit residents at The Peak had of sending out their coolies to pluck flowers. He did not know if the accused was sent out in this case, but he presumed he was.

Mr. Jackson submitted that the Court could not convict under this Ordinance as flowers were not the subject of common law. If the defendant knew that he was committing an offence he would not have done it as he had no intention of committing a breach of the law. He assured the Court that it would not happen again, and asked for the man's discharge.

His Worship reaffirmed the previous conviction—a fine of \$5.

THE cries of "Thief! thief!" attracted the attention of a *lukung* who was on duty in Des Vaux Road West last night. Polling out his bull's-eye lantern and rushing to the spot where he believed his assistance was wanted, the *lukung* arrived there in time to meet a coolie coming down the staircase of house No. 103 three at a time. The coolie attempted to dodge the *lukung*; but the latter, who expected this, stepped in his way in time and grabbed him. By this time the inmates were on the street and the story was told. The prisoner had entered the first floor of the house by breaking of a piece of the door with a jimmy, which enabled him to draw back the bolt. He was in the act of stealing one of the articles down in a like manner when he was detected and chased. The *lukung* who gave the alarm, Cheung F. I. of Des Vaux Street, was arrested before Mr. J. R. Wood, acting first police magistrate, and committed to two months' imprisonment for entering a dwelling house with the intention of committing a larceny.

The New Territories.

EFFECT OF THE RAILWAY.

IMPROVING CONDITION OF THE POPULATION.

The report of the District Officer and Collector on the New Territories for 1907 is printed as an appendix to the report of the Captain Superintendent of Police for last year. Mr. E. R. Hallifax writes:—

1. The change of most importance during the year has of course been the beginning of the Railway. A great number of New Territories natives have found employment in connection with it, and they have done well out of it—so well in fact that the minimum monthly rate of wages has gone up from \$7.30 to \$9 for any kind of unskilled work; a rate as high as that obtaining in Hongkong. In spite of this, however, the construction work has not been an unmitigated blessing even to the natives themselves; the kind of adventurer that is attracted to any spot newly busy has been quite sufficiently in evidence all along the line, and seems unfortunately to have done fairly well. And this in spite of a marked absence of serious crime; his profits have been made by methods which laid him open only to civil action. A great number of cases of this kind have been brought to Tai Po during the year, and while a number have been more or less successfully settled, it is a task getting a more and more difficult one. Debtors are beginning to see the advantages of being obtuse, for the Summary Court in Hongkong has more terror for their creditors than for them. Parly due perhaps to a number of cases of this kind, and parly also to the closer intercourse with imported coolies and outside traders is the rather regrettable fact that the natives on this side of the country are showing signs of becoming civilized—of losing, that is, their own proper civility.

2. As compared with the Railway, nothing of any great note has occurred during the year. The readiness with which the Crown rent was paid—it could hardly be taken fast enough—was a pleasing sign of a growing prosperity and of content with things as they are. Other signs are not wanting that the condition of the population is improving; the making of several roads by private village enterprise, of a kind much superior to anything here existing before 1898; the erection of a number of new houses, though any advance in this is perhaps counterbalanced by the fact that quite a number have also been vacated. As far as can be seen, however, the reasons for this desertion are mostly particular—the houses are inferior ones which would not pay for repair, something has occurred to ruin their *fung-shui*, or the owners have died without heirs; they contain nothing to discount the idea of a generally increasing prosperity. The markets are busy—those at a distance from the line as well as the nearer ones; and local capitalists seem to have been studying the railway methods with a view of starting works of their own—preferably brick-making. Best of all, there has been very marked reduction in the cases of serious crime reported—and this in spite of the fact that the state of things over the border seems to be no better than it ever was.

3. The one great want of the country is proper roads. Quite a few of the local business men are waiting to put into practice the lesson they have learnt from the railway bullock carts, and the opening of the new Ping Shan to Castle Peak Road is very keenly looked forward to as the beginning of a proper road system. As long as there is no internal communication in the Territories, local enterprise has little opportunity; when the opportunity offers, there is not a little capital ready to take advantage of it to the full.

Opium in Canton.

ARRIVAL OF SPECIAL COMMISSIONERS.

SMUGGLING INTO HONGKONG.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 10th April, 1908.

Messrs. Wu Chou Kuei and Yao Chi Lin, members of the Ministry of Finance at the Capital, appointed special commissioners, arrived here yesterday on a mission of investigation into the area of fields in the Liang Kwang provinces, under cultivation of the poppy plant. The commissioners are charged also with the duty of ascertaining the extent of the success attending the promulgation of the Provincial orders against opium smoking.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Peking has agreed to the request of the British Minister to endeavour to prevent the surreptitious smuggling of prepared opium into Hongkong, and has accordingly given telegraph instructions to the Canton Viceroy to carry out the Waiwup's undertaking to Sir John Jordan. In accordance with instructions received the Viceroy has given orders to the Commissioners of the different Customs within the province and the Likin officials to exercise greater vigilance in the suppression of smuggling of prepared opium into the British Colony of Hongkong. The Viceroy has also issued a proclamation on the subject, in which His Excellency stated that the Kowloon Commissioner has reported to him the fact that the prepared opium smuggled into Hongkong is mostly by ocean steamers from the coast ports, such as Shanghai, Swatow, etc.

A COOLIE came very near losing his life as the result of an accident which occurred in Messrs. A. S. Watson and Company's water factory yesterday forenoon. The man, whose name could not be obtained, was attending to the bottle cleaning machine. The bottle slipped off one of the fly wheels and while in the act of slipping it on again, he was caught in the revolving belt and thrown violently to the ground. The coolie was not injured, and the accident caused no loss of time.

The Sugar Convention.

RUSSIA'S ADHERENCE.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S DESPATCH.

In view of the importance of the sugar trade to the Colony, the following despatch from the Secretary of State to the Governor and its enclosure will be read with interest.—

Downing Street,
19th February 1908.

Sir,—With reference to the 3rd paragraph of my Circular Despatch of the 9th of October last, I have the honour to transmit to you, for your information, the accompanying copies of a Parliamentary Paper containing a Report by Sir Henry Berners, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., of the proceedings of the Permanent International Sugar Commission at a Meeting of the Commission held at Brussels in November and December last to consider and advise upon the proposals submitted by the Russian Government for the admission of Russia to the Brussels Sugar Convention; at which Meeting a Protocol providing for the admission of Russia to the Brussels Sugar Convention on certain conditions was drawn up for submission to the Governments of the various Powers represented on the Commission.

2. It will be seen from the correspondence included in the Parliamentary Paper that this Protocol has since been signed on behalf of the several contracting States and of Russia; the date within which Ratifications of the Additional Act of the 28th August last, and of the Protocol of the 19th of December, were to be exchanged, which was originally fixed for the 1st of February, has been extended.

3. I have to add that His Majesty's Ratifications of the Additional Act of the 28th of August and of the Protocol of the 19th of December were deposited at Brussels on the 14th instant.—I have, &c.,

ELGIN.
The Officer Administering the Government of Hongkong.

[Enclosure.]
PROTOCOL RESPECTING ADHERENCE OF RUSSIA TO THE BRUSSELS SUGAR CONVENTION.

The Imperial Russian Government having expressed the desire to adhere to the Convention of the 5th March, 1902, relative to Sugar, as well as to the Additional Act to the said Convention signed on the 28th August, 1907, and the States at present belonging to the Sugar Union having recognized that this adherence cannot, on account of the special conditions of the sugar industry in Russia, be subordinated to the general conditions of the Convention; it has been agreed as follows between the Government of Russia on the one hand and the Governments of Germany, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, France, Great Britain, Italy, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Peru, Sweden, and Switzerland on the other hand:—

ARTICLE 1.
Russia adheres to the Convention, relative to Sugar of the 5th March, 1902, amended by the Additional Act of the 28th August, 1907, with all the advantages and all the obligations which it entails, with the reservations and subject to the conditions referred to in the following Articles.

ARTICLE 2.
Russia shall retain her present fiscal and customs legislation as regards sugar, and shall not increase the advantages which might result, in favour of the producers, from the maximum sale price fixed for the internal market.

ARTICLE 3.
In consideration of the special arrangements which are allowed to Russia by the preceding Article, she undertakes not to authorize the exportation, with return of or exemption from excise, of quantities of sugar exceeding the maximum figure of 1,000,000 tons for a period of six years, beginning on the 1st September, 1907.

This contingent will be divided among the different sugar seasons according to the requirements of trade, but in such a way that the quantity allotted to each season shall not exceed the following figures:—

Season	Quantity
Double season from September 1, 1907, to August 31, 1908	302,000
Season from September 1, 1908, to August 31, 1909	300,000
Season from September 1, 1909, to August 31, 1910	300,000
Season from September 1, 1910, to August 31, 1911	300,000
Season from September 1, 1911, to August 31, 1912	300,000
Season from September 1, 1912, to August 31, 1913	300,000

The engagements mentioned in this Article do not apply to exports:—

1. To Finland;
2. To Persia (for exports via the Caspian Sea and the land frontier, and not for those via the Persian Gulf); and
3. To the other Asiatic countries adjoining Russia (for exports via the land frontier only) with the exception of Turkey in Asia.

ARTICLE 4.
The accession of Russia will come into force from the 1st September, 1908.
During the Session preceding the 1st September, 1912, the Permanent Commission shall decide by an unanimous vote as to the treatment to be accorded to Russia, should she be disposed to continue to be a party to the Convention beyond the limit of the 1st September, 1913.

ARTICLE 5.
The present Protocol shall be ratified and the ratifications thereof shall be deposited at Brussels, at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, as soon as possible, and in any case before the 1st February, 1908.
Done at Brussels the 19th December, 1907, in single copy, a certified copy of which shall be delivered to each of the Signatory Governments.

Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

THE JAPANESE BOYCOTT.

A DENIAL.

(By Courtesy of the "Shing Po.")

Peking, 10th April.

The Chinese Legation in Tokio has telegraphed to the vernacular newspapers at Peking and Shanghai stating that there was no truth in the report that the Chinese Minister at the Japanese Capital had memorialized the Throne urging that the boycott of Japanese goods be stopped.

The Legation telegram requests the editors of the Chinese newspapers to publish the denial.

LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.

NEW REGULATIONS OPPOSED.

(By Courtesy of the "Shing Po.")

Peking, 10th April.

Prince Tsu has expressed his dissatisfaction with the new regulations for the Chinese Press recently issued by the Board of Civil Affairs.

Since, however, they have been submitted to the Throne and been promulgated it is too late to call in the new regulations.

It is believed that Prince Tsu is in favour of greater liberty for the Press.

A translation of the new regulations appears in the *Peking and Times* of the 2nd, February, 1908, and is as follows:—

Art. 1.—Any person or persons wishing to establish a newspaper, newspaper, magazine and periodicals all come under the name *paos* (office for publishing newspaper), must make a statement of the following facts and hand same to the local magistrates within twenty days before the publishing of the first issue in order that the statement may be filed in this office. (1) The name of the paper. (2) The general principles of the paper. (3) The names, former occupations and residences of the publishers, editors and printers of the paper, and also the places where the paper is published and printed.

Art. 2.—The publishers, editors and printers must be: (1) Chinese over 20 years of age. (2) Sound in the brain. (3) Persons who have never received the penalty of imprisonment or worse penalties.

Art. 3.—The publisher and editor may be the same person, but a printer must not at the same time perform the duties of a publisher or those of an editor.

Art. 4.—Publishers when making the statement contained in Art. 1 must at the same time hand in a monetary security according to the following rates: Four issues or more in a month, \$300. Not more than three issues in a month \$150. Papers for the promotion of education, fine arts, or containing only maps, charts, tables or trade quotations, etc., are exempted from monetary security.

Art. 5.—Any changes in the facts mentioned in Art. 1 must be made known 5 days before the time when such changes take place. In case a change of publishers take place, the paper must be published under the name of the agent or agents, during the time when such change is not yet made known and officially filed.

Art. 6.—Every issue of the paper must bear the names and residences of the publishers, editor and printers.

Art. 7.—A copy of each issue must be sent to the local magistrate on the day of its publication; and also a copy sent to this Board.

Art. 8.—Corrections or protests against misstatements must be published in the next issue. In case the number of words used in the letter of correction or protest is more than twice the number of words used in the original statement a fee at half the ordinary advertisement rate may be charged. Letters of correction or protest containing statement against the law and anonymous letters may be left unpublished.

Art. 9.—When a statement taken from another paper is found to be a misstatement and letters of correction or protest are published by the same paper, such letters of correction or protest must also be published in the next issue free of charge.

Art. 10.—The proceedings of a trial which reporters are forbidden to attend shall not be published.

Art. 11.—The proceedings of a trial of which the official sentence has not yet been given shall not be published.

Art. 12.—Diplomatic affairs and affairs relating to the Army and Navy when instructed by the Yamen concerned to be kept secret, shall not be published.

Art. 13.—Secret decrees and memorials when not yet published by the official papers shall not be published.

Art. 14.—The following shall not be published: Statements against the Throne; statements against the National Government; statements that

turb the peace of the public; statements that tend to the degradation of the Customs.

Art. 15.—Any publisher violating any of the provisions made in Art. 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, and the first part of Art. 5 shall be liable to a fine not less than \$3 and not exceeding \$30.

Art. 16.—Any misrepresentation made on the part of publishers for registration, shall be liable to a fine not less than \$5 and not more than \$50.

Art. 17.—Any editor of a paper mentioned in the last part of Art. 4 who makes use of any article that is beyond the limitation of such papers mentioned in the last part of Art. 4 shall be liable to a fine not less than \$5 and not more than \$50.

Art. 18.—Any editor violating any of the provisions made in the first part of Art. 8, and Art. 9, shall be liable to a fine not less than \$3 and not more than \$30.

Art. 19.—No action will be taken when the misstatements mentioned in the first part of Art. 8, and Art. 9, are private matters, unless such action be made by the party directly receiving the injury.

Art. 20.—Any editor violating any of the provisions made in Art. 10 and 11 shall be liable to a fine not less than \$10 and not more than \$100.

Art. 21.—Any publisher and editor violating any of the provisions made in Art. 12, 13, and the 3rd or 4th part of Art. 14, shall be liable to imprisonment of not less than 20 days and not more than 6 months, or to a fine not less than \$20 and not more than \$200.

Art. 22.—Any paper violating any of the provisions made in the 1st and 2nd part of Art. 14, the publisher, editor and printer shall be liable to imprisonment of not less than 6 months and not more than 2 years and to a fine of not less than \$10 and not more than \$200. Imprisonment on the part of the printer, may extend to him from the above penalties.

Art. 23.—Temporary suppression of publication will be inflicted as a punishment upon those who violate any of the provisions made in Art. 12, 13, and the third part of Art. 14.

Art. 24.—Temporary suppression of publication: Daily papers, 7 days maximum. Papers which have 4 issues or more in a month, 4 issues maximum. Papers which have 3 issues or less in a month, 3 issues maximum.

Art. 25.—Papers violating any of the provisions made in the first and second part of Art. 14 shall be prohibited from publication forever.

Art. 26.—Any violation of the provisions made in Art. 12 and the 3rd and 4th part of Art. 14 shall be punished according to the preceding Art.

Art. 27.—A paper shall be considered as voluntarily suspended if no issue appears after two months after registration, or if a suspension of over two months happens with out any reason declared.

Art. 28.—When a paper is prohibited from publication or voluntarily suspended the monetary security may be refunded and the registrar on cancelled.

Art. 29.—Any fine or cost incurred for the violation of any of the provisions made in these Articles, shall be paid within 10 days, shall be taken from the monetary security deposited at the time of registration. If there still be a deficit it shall be collected from the parties concerned.

Art. 30.—Any person inserting an article in a paper with name attached, whoever the person may be, must assume the same responsibilities as an editor.

Art. 31.—The responsibilities of a paper published by an agent, will be assumed by the agent.

Art. 32.—Excepting the persons mentioned in Art. 1 and the first two parts of Art 3 no person such as stockholders, employees, etc., of a paper shall assume any responsibility.

Art. 33.—Any paper registered under the provisions made in these Articles, shall be given freedom of speech, except statements as prohibited in the above Articles.

Art. 34.—Any paper registered under the provisions made in these Articles shall be allowed the usual "cut" rates in the Telegraph and Post Office.

Art. 35.—Original articles written by any paper when declared as such shall not be copied and published by another paper.

Art. 36.—Supplementary articles which can be published in book form after completion shall enjoy all the privileges and the protection of copyright laws.

Art. 37.—Any paper published in a foreign country, violating any of the provisions made in these articles shall be prohibited from circulation in this country.

Art. 38.—Any violation of any provision of these articles shall not be treated according to the following usual practice (of the old laws): lighter punishment for voluntary confession. Heavier punishment for repetition of this same offence. Multiple punishment for several offences expiated at the same time.

Art. 39.—Action for and against any violation of the provisions made in these articles must be taken within a month.

Art. 40.—After these regulations are sanctioned by the Throne, they shall be distributed in all the provinces where they shall be recognized within two months.

Art. 41.—Papers published before the publication of these regulations, must be registered within 6 months and the monetary securities deposited.

Art. 42.—All former temporary regulations shall be cancelled as soon as these regulations are published.

GUARDING STATE SECRETS.

USE OF WIRELESS TELEGRAPH.

(By courtesy of the "Shing Po.")

Peking, 10th April.

In view of the fact that State secrets have been disclosed, the Grand Council has decided to use wireless telegraphy in future for the transmission of important State messages.

THE NEWCHWANG FAILURES.

OFFICIALS DENOUNCED.

(By courtesy of the "Shing Po.")

Peking, 10th April.

Shum Tong and Choi Siu-ki have been denounced to the Throne for having mismanaged the conduct of affairs in connection with the failure of Tung Sing-wo, at Newchwang, [in October, 1907, involving Tls. 6,000,000].

The request for these officials' impeachment was referred to the Viceroy of Chihli and the Three Eastern Provinces, who have since reported that there was no fault to be found with the two officials.

(Reuters.)

International Courtiers.

London, 9th April.

President Fallieres will be accompanied on his visit to London by M. Pichon and M. Clemenceau, practically the whole Cabinet, constituting a visit of a ruling Power to a foreign country, altogether unparalleled.

The Paris Council is coming bodily to inaugurate their Pavilion Exhibition.

Later.

The Strike of Telegraphists in India.

The bulk of the Indian telegraphists have struck, and the accumulation of messages is enormous; the few operators who remain attend to urgent and press work.

The Sleeping Sickness.

The Governor of Uganda has issued a warm appeal for funds to alleviate the sufferings of those afflicted with the sleeping sickness.

It is estimated that there are over 20,000 under treatment.

Anarchism.

President Roosevelt has sent a special Message to Congress, asking for legislation for the suppression of anarchism.

CLAN FIGHT AT MONGKOK.

HAK-KAL-AD INJURED.

The story of a clan fight which took place at the railway, near the sixth mile bridge, at Kowloon Chai, was told at the Police Court, this morning, when two men—earth colliers—came before Mr. J. R. Wood, charged with assaulting another workman. It appears that a dispute occurred between the Cantonese and the Hak-kas at about three o'clock yesterday afternoon. What the trouble was about was not stated. Both clans, numbering about fifty aside, clashed, and bamboo poles were used freely. In the melee a Hak-kal had received certain injuries to his back and was conveyed to hospital by Policemen Perkins, of Yau-mat Police Station. The Hak had recovered sufficiently this morning to appear in Court to prosecute his assailants. His evidence was to the effect that the fight took place near the bridge, this side of the Steam Laundry. He knew that the fight was in progress but took no active part, he being at work near the small tunnel. He merely "several tens of men" the Hak could not give the exact number—attacked him with bamboo poles, and he was beaten into insensibility. The defendants, he was certain, were among those who assaulted him. This story the defendants denied. They were the persons who were beaten, they said. His Worship fined each man \$10, with the option of fourteen days' gaol.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

MAILS DUE.

Indian (*Gregory Aggar*) 12th inst.
French (*Australien*) 13th inst, morning.
American (*China*) 14th inst.
German (*Prins Eitel Friedrich*) 21st inst.
German (*Prins Sigismund*) 2nd prox.

The Imperial German Mail s.s. *Prins Sigismund* left Sydney for this port on 11th inst., and may be expected here on 2nd prox.

The Imperial German Mail s.s. *Prins Eitel Friedrich*, carrying the German Mails with dates from Berlin of the 24th ult., left Colombo on 10th inst., p.m., and may be expected here on 21st inst.

The s.s. *Suwei* left Singapore on 9th inst., and is expected here on 15th inst., at noon.

The N. Y. K. s.s. *Tamaki Maru*, European Line, left Shanghai for this port, on 10th inst., and is expected here on 13th inst.

The N. Y. K. s.s. *Tokio Maru*, Bombay Line, left Moji for this port on 10th inst., and is expected here on 16th inst.

The N. Y. K. s.s. *Kumano Maru*, Australian Line, left Manila for this port on 11th inst., and is expected here on 13th inst.

The N. Y. K. s.s. *Kangawa Maru*, European Line, left Singapore for this port on 10th inst., and is expected here on 16th inst.

The N. Y. K. s.s. *Nakata Maru*, Australian Line, left Nagasaki for this port on 11th inst., and is expected here on 14th inst.

The N. Y. K. s.s. *Shikama Maru*, American Line, left Kobe for this port via Moji and Shanghai on 10th inst., and is expected here on 14th inst.

The H. A. L. s.s. *Searsville* left Singapore on 10th inst., at 1 p.m., and may be expected here on 16th inst. p.m.

The Siles R.M.S. *Empress of China* which left Hongkong on 11th ult., and Yokohama on 12th ult., arrived in New York on 7th inst., thus making a transit of 14 days from Hongkong and 18 days from Yokohama.

The Observatory in 1907.

MR. FIGG'S REPORT.

A YEAR'S METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

The report of the director of the Hongkong Observatory, for the year 1907, is published in the *Gazette*, from which we have made the following extracts:—

The comparison of weather-forecasts, issued daily about noon, with the weather subsequently experienced, has been conducted on the same system as heretofore (compare Annual Report for 1906-8, 5). The results are as follows:—Success 57 per cent., partial success 32 per cent., failure 1 per cent., partial failure 10 per cent.

Following the method used in meteorological offices, and taking the sum of total and partial success as a measure of success, and the sum of total and partial failure as a measure of failure, it follows that 89 per cent. of the weather-forecasts were successful in 1907.

The China Coast Meteorological Register was printed every morning at the Observatory by the Government Printers. About 70 copies were distributed in the City daily at about 1 p.m. Information regarding storms was also telegraphed to Hongkong and exhibited on the various notice boards as often as such telegrams received. This occurred on 101 days in 1907.

In connection with storm-warnings the staff was increased in August by the appointment of another computer. This permits of a computer being on duty at night throughout the year.

The following signals in connection with typhoons were hoisted during the year:—Red South Cone and Red Drum twice, Red South Cone alone once, Red South Cone and Red Ball once, Red Ball alone once, Black South Cone and Black Drum once, Black South Cone alone four times, Black South Cone and Black Ball four times, Black Ball alone once, Black North Cone and Black Ball once. The No. 1 night signal was hoisted five times, and the No. 2 night signal eight times.

By the new code of signals the typhoon gun, which was fired formerly whenever a strong gale was expected to blow in the Colony, is dispensed with. Its place is not fully taken by the bombs which are hoisted only when the wind is expected to reach full typhoon force. The new night signals, mounted on the roof of the Water Police Station at Tsim-Tsai-Tai in July last, proved useful on several occasions. These signals are repeated at the Harbour Office and on board H.M.S. *Tamar* and are thus visible in all parts of the harbour.

With the co-operation of the Honourable the Harbour Master, a barometer was fixed at Waglan and observations from thence have been telegraphed to the Observatory daily since June last. These observations, carefully made by the lighthouse staff, although not of the first importance as are those made at Gap Rock, have been of considerable assistance, the more particularly as owing to the interruption of the cable, observations from the latter station were not available throughout the year. The cable has, however, since been repaired and observations from the lighthouse are now promptly received here.

The Director of the Meteorological Service in Philia kindly arranged to have the morning observations at the stations in Indo-China whose reports we receive, made at an earlier hour, and as a result these observations now usually reach the Observatory in time to be incorporated in the China Coast Meteorological Register which is a distinct advantage. The observations made at Hoibow and Pakhoi continue to reach Hongkong too late to be of any use. Representations are being made by the Government with reference to this matter and although some slight improvement has been effected no practical advantage at present can be derived from these observations.

The thanks of the Government are due to the Telegraph Companies who continue to forward meteorological telegrams from outposts to Hongkong, free of charge; and also to the staffs of the Eastern Extension and Australasian Telegraph Company at Sharp Peak, Hilo, Bicolod and Cebu who make and transmit observations twice daily.

9. Telegraphic connection with Victoria was interrupted as follows:—January 9, 20th, 30th, 31st, 10.25 a.m.; March 26th, 10.50 a.m. to 28th, 11.5 a.m.; July 2nd, 8.55 a.m. to 20.20 a.m., 29th, 5.30 p.m. to 30th, 10.0 a.m.; August 20th, 11.55 a.m. to 21st, 10.10 a.m.; September 13th, 10.0 p.m. to 15th, 11.15 a.m.; 6th, 11.0 a.m. to 18th, 8.55 a.m.; November 20th, 6.10 p.m. to 21st, 9.40 a.m.; December 9th, 11.0 a.m. to 10.40 a.m.

10. Interruptions occurred therefore on 19 days, and, of course, during thunderstorms. On Dec 19, 1907, in addition to meteorological registers kept at 40 stations on shore, 2685 ship logs have been copied on board or forwarded by the Captains. The total number of vessels, whose log-books have been made use of, was 315. The total number of days' observations (counting separately those made on board different ships on the same day) was 19,740.

11. The entry of observations made at sea in degree squares for the area between 9° South and 45° North Latitude, and between the longitude of Singapore and 180° East of Greenwich, has been continued by Miss Dobeck and 24,954 in all have now been entered.

12. The typhoons of 1907 have been investigated and the track will be published as soon as possible.

13. Meteorological instruments forwarded by observers who regularly send their registers to the Observatory are verified here free of cost. During the past year several hundred barometers and anemometers on board ship were compared with our standard.

14. In 1907 the number of transits observed was 400. The axis of the transit instrument was levelled 775 times, and the azimuth and collimation errors were determined 10 times by 24 of the meridian circle. The whole of these observations were made by Mr. Figg.

To-day's Advertisement.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF JAMES THOMAS USMACK MACKENZIE LATE OF THE S.S. "SHANTUNG" MASTER. MARINER, Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all Creditors of the above Estate must send their Claims to the Undersigned on or before the 31st May, 1908.

Dated this 10th day of April, 1908.
ARATHOON SETH,
Official Administrator.

Plummer. No alterations have been made in any of the standard clocks during the year, but the Mean Time Clock which is in electrical connection with the Time Ball has been cleaned. The going of all the clocks has been fairly satisfactory.

16. The Time Ball is not dropped on Sundays nor on Government holidays. There were no failures during 1907. On one occasion (Aug. 3) after a typhoon the line was in contact with others and the ball could not be dropped. After December 7 the ball was not dropped as the apparatus was in course of removal to Signal Hill. It was resumed at the new site on January 8th, 1908. It was dropped successfully 231 times in 1907. The probable error was in January + 0.16, in February + 0.18, in March + 0.15, in April + 0.12, in May + 0.16, in June + 0.14, in July + 0.16, in August + 0.14, in September + 0.13, in October + 0.13, in November + 0.18 and in December + 0.09.

17. The cisterns of the biograph and standard barometers are placed 100 feet above Mean Sea Level. The bulb of the thermometer are rotated 108 feet above Mean Sea Level and 4 feet above the grass. The solar radiation thermometers are placed at the same height. The rim of the rain-gauge is 105 feet above Mean Sea Level and 21 inches above the ground.

21. The rainfall in inches recorded by the gauge placed in the Police Compound at Tai-po, New Territories, was as follows:—Jan. 3.70, Feb. 0.07, Mar. 0.21, Apr. 12.29, May 10.15, June 9.97, July 7.20, Aug. 18.79, Sep. 30.16, Oct. 10.58, Nov. 1.38, Dec. 1.56, the total for the year 1907 being 106.16 inches, or about 13 per cent. above the amount recorded at this Observatory.

23. The Director, Dr. W. Dobeck, went on leave at the end of May and retired on pension in September after 34 years' service. I was appointed to fill the vacancy so caused, and consequent on these changes Mr. C. W. Jeffries, formerly at the Royal Observatory, Cape of Good Hope, was appointed First Assistant and arrived in the Colony in October last.

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

A RUSSIAN OFFICIAL'S VISIT.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Canton, 10th April, 1908.

The Viceroy has received a despatch from the Ministry of Land Forces at the Capital informing him that a Russian official will shortly proceed to the Southern Capital to study the condition of the Naval and Land Forces. His Excellency is instructed to receive the visitors officially and give him the necessary protection. On receipt of the despatch the Viceroy notified Admiral Li Chun and Taoai Wai Hao of the fact.

ACCIDENT ON THE RIVER.

Two days ago, after the heavy rains, the river being then very rough, a sampan was capsized at Chou Tou Chui owing to her carrying an excess number of passengers. Five persons were saved by the crew of the Customs revenue launch *Fu Moon Tai*, and one person was drowned.

DEPARTURE OF ADMIRAL LAMBTON.

Vice-Admiral Sir Hedworth Lambton, Commander-in-Chief of the British South China Squadron, who has been staying in Canton for two days, left here for Hongkong on board H.M.S. *Alacrity* yesterday afternoon, instead of this morning as was at first contemplated.

A DEBTOR'S DEATH.

CORONER'S INQUIRY.

A verdict of death from natural causes was returned by a jury at an inquest which was held at the Magistracy, this forenoon, touching the death of Cheung Kam Tsun, a debtor in the Victoria Gaol, which took place in the gaol hospital, yesterday afternoon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, presided as coroner. The following jury was empanelled:—Messrs. P. G. F. Pien, A. J. Fugh and O. C. Moosa. It was stated in evidence that the deceased, a debtor, was received into prison on the 11th December, 1907, ordered to be detained for six months or pay \$425.74, under a writ of execution in summary action No. 579 of 1902. The senior hospital warder, Mr. F. T. Robins, stated that deceased was admitted to hospital on the afternoon of the 9th instant. He died the following day. The medical officer—Dr. W. A. Moore—spoke to holding a post mortem examination on the body of the deceased, death in his opinion being due to fatty degeneration of the heart. A verdict accordingly was returned.

YUNO KEE, a coolie having no fixed place of abode, attempted yesterday to get a meal at the expense of a man doing business at 82, Second Street. Everybody knows that in every grocery shop where rice is sold that commodity is exhibited in good sized baskets at the shop entrance. Arming himself with a tin box, Yun, at about eight o'clock last night, ran past this shop, he thought the rice was clear. In passing he got over a basket of the rice. His actions were observed by one of the police and after a long chase, Mr. Yun was caught. The rice he took was valued at three cents. He was taken to the Police Court, where he gave his two days' statement. He was released.

Intimations.



THE

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AGENTS

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MACHINES & RECORDS.



Hongkong, 27th February, 1908.

115

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.15 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
12.15 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

NIGHT CARS.

6.45 p.m. and 9 p.m. to 11.15 p.m. every half hour.

SUNDAYS.

COMMERCIAL

WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Reviewing the share business for the week, Messrs. E. S. Kadorie & Co. write on the 10th inst.:

There has been a marked improvement in our market during the week under review, both in the volume of business transacted and in rates; most stocks closing with an upward tendency.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have ruled steady closing with sellers at \$69 1/2. The London rate has weakened to £73.10.

Marine Insurances.—Canton remains quiet and without business at \$240. There are further buyers of North China at \$1.21. Unions have been sold during the week at \$840. Yangtze old and new are firm at quotations. It is announced that the Directors of this Company will probably declare a dividend of 25 per cent. on the paid up capital (\$15), on the old shares only.

Fire Insurances.—Sales of China Fires have been effected at \$89 and 190 closing steady at the latter rate. Hongkong Fires have been sold at between \$100 and \$107 1/2.

Shipping.—China and Macao and Douglas have been sold and there are further buyers at quotations. Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats are in demand at \$10. Shell Transports can be placed at 4 1/2. Rates have been put through at 4 1/2. Star Ferries, old and new, have risen to \$31 and \$36, respectively.

Refineries.—China Sugars are a shade easier but there are probable buyers at \$127. Perak Sugars have sellers in the North at the reduced rate of \$11.70.

Mining.—Chinese Engineerings can still be placed at \$15.15. Rauba are steady at \$3.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Kowloon Wharves are quiet and without business to report, at \$33. Whampoa Docks have advanced to \$103, with sales at the rate. In the North, Shanghai Docks are inquired for at \$11.80, while Hongkong Wharves have been sold at the improved rate of \$11.224.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Humphreys Estates have been dealt in to a fair extent at \$10.10, and there are further buyers. Hongkong Lands continue on offer at \$102, while Kowloon Lands are in demand at \$126. Shanghai Lands have experienced a further rise, to \$11.13, at which rate business has been done.

Cotton Mills.—Ewos have not improved, and buyers prevail in the North at \$15.50. Hongkong Cottons are in request at the improved rate of \$10, after sales. Soy Chees can be obtained at \$11.260.

Miscellaneous.—China Borneo have inquiries at \$102. Further sales have been reported at this rate. China Light and Powers have been booked at \$6, and Green Island Cements at \$11. During the week, the latter stock was offering at \$11, but close in demand at the rate. An improvement in Hongkong Ropes has set in, and there are buyers at \$28. Union Waterboats have been fixed at \$11, closing with further buyers. Lamcocks are slightly easier but buyers prevail at \$11.455. Sumatras have dropped to \$11.87, with sales at the rate.

Exchange.—The Bank's selling rate on London is 1/10 on Demand. The T/F rate on Shanghai is 74 1/2.

Dividends Payable.—Unions—final of \$15 for 1906 account, and interim of \$10 for 1907 account, payable on the 23rd inst.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling.

London—Bank T.T. 1/10 1/16
Do. Demand 1/10 5/16
Do. 4 months sight 1/10 9/16

France—Bank T.T. 2/23
America—Bank T.T. 4/55
Germany—Bank T.T. 1/89
India T.T. 1/140

Do. Demand 1/141
Shanghai—Bank T.T. 74 1/2
Singapore—Bank T.T. 74 1/2
Japan—Bank T.T. 91
Java—Bank T.T. 112

Buying.

4 months sight L/C 1/10 1/16
6 months sight L/C 1/10 1/16
30 days sight San Francisco & New York 4/61
4 months sight do. 4/71
30 days sight Sydney and Melbourne 1/10 1/16
4 months sight France 2/38
6 months sight do. 2/40
4 months sight Germany 1/95
Bar Silver 25 1/2
Bank of England rate 3 3/4
Sovereign 310 1/2

THE WEATHER.

The following report is from Mr. F. G. Figg, Director of the Hongkong Observatory:

On the 11th at 11.45 a.m.—Barometric changes are slight.

Pressure remains high over Shantung, and relatively low over the S. part of the China Sea.

Moderate N.E. and E. winds may be expected in the Formosa Channel and the N. part of the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

FORECAST.

1.—Hongkong and Neighbourhood, E. winds, moderate; fair.

2.—Formosa Channel, N.E. and E. winds, moderate.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamcocks, same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan, same as No. 1.

April 11, 1908.

Barometer at 6 a.m. 30.07
Temperature at 6 a.m. 68
Humidity at 6 a.m. 78
Rainfall at 6 a.m. 0.00

Shipping.

Arrivals.

Carl Diederichsen, Ger. s.s., 774, J. Kuyzen, 10th April, Haiphong 8th April, Rice—J. & Co.

Ulv, Nor. s.s., 885, J. Pedersen, 10th April, Saigon 5th April, Rice and Paddy—Angard, Thoresen & Co.

Den of Allie, Br. s.s., 1,271, Cummings, 10th April, Antwerp 10th Feb. and Singapore 4th April, Gen.—Y. M.

Kuivsborg, Ger. s.s., 646, D. Henk, 10th April, Pakhoi 6th April, and Hoibow 9th, Gen.—J. & Co.

Kageshima Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,372, T. Arakawa, 11th April, Singapore 12th April, Gen.—N. Y. K.

Mandarin Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,346, Nagaiwa, 11th April, Kutchin 10th April, Gen.—M. & B. K.

Nervana, Fr. yacht, Eclair, 11th April, Marcellin 11th Feb., and Saigon 7th April, Ballast—Order.

Chip Shing, Br. s.s., 1,199, F. Mooney, 11th April, Tientsin 5th April, Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Monmouth, Br. cruiser, 9,800, G. W. Smith, 11th April, from Min Bay.

Asraea, Br. cruiser, 1,160, F. E. C. Ryan, 11th April, from Amoy.

Fukushima Maru, Jap. s.s., 1,090, I. Ito, 11th April, Swatow 10th April, Gen.—O. S. K.

Chosun Maru, Jap. s.s., 1,811, T. Fuzeno, 11th April, Fochow 9th April, Ballast—O. S. K.

Eiger, Nor. s.s., 675, N. S. Nielsen, 11th April, Swatow 10th April, Ballast—Mr. A. Bunc.

Kiang Ping, Ch. s.s., 1,122, H. Udden, 11th April, Canton 10th April, Gen.—Taog Lee.

Clearance at the Harbour Office.

Hainan, for Bangkok.

Jacob Diederichsen, for Hoibow.

Levanos, for Singapore.

Kageshima Maru, for Shanghai.

America Maru, for Shanghai.

Teimachui, for Saigon.

Levanos, for Manila.

Kuivsborg, for Amoy.

Triumph, for Haiphong.

Pooksang, for Calcutta.

Dajin Maru, for Swatow.

Den of Allie, for Shanghai.

Midde Kerner, for Hongkong.

Chipsing, for Canton.

Departures.

America Maru, for San Francisco.

Asraea, for Hoibow.

Levanos, for Yokohama.

Teimachui, for Saigon.

Jacob Diederichsen, for Hoibow.

Kowloon, for Canton.

Pooksang, for Calcutta.

Levanos, for Manila.

Kuivsborg, for Amoy.

Triumph, for Haiphong.

Pooksang, for Calcutta.

Dajin Maru, for Swatow.

Den of Allie, for Shanghai.

Midde Kerner, for Hongkong.

Chipsing, for Canton.

Vessels in Port.

Acetia, Am. s.s., 33, E. Droese, 18th Mar., Manila 9th Mar. and Currimao 15th, Sugar—Mr. Moxon.

Auchebian, Br. s.s., 2,340, Moir, 8th April, Newcastle 17th Mar., Coal—S. T. & Co.

Bangkok, Ger. s.s., 1,237, B. Klimmet, 5th April, Bangkok 20th Mar., Gen.—H. & Co.

Bessie Dollar, Br. s.s., 2,798, A. Gow, 6th April, Moji 31st Mar., Coal—A. K. & Co.

Prometheus, Nor. s.s., 1,024, O. Cornelissen, 9th April, B. ngkok 2nd April, Rice—B. & S.

Quanta, Ger. s.s., 1,145, H. Maden, 10th Mar., Pasterar 4th Mar., Sugar and Gen.—J. C. J.

Samoa, Ger. s.s., 998, F. Schmitt, 7th April, Bangkok 31st May, Rice and Wood—B. & S.

Sesta, Ger. s.s., 902, Dealer, 3rd April, Saigon 30th Mar., Rice—S. & Co.

Shakano Maru, Jap. s.s., 2,054, Sug, 2nd April, Moji 20th Mar., Coal—Ataka & Co.

Siberia, Am. s.s., 5,635, A. Zeeder, 7th April, San Francisco 10th Mar. and Shanghai 4th April, Mails and Gen.—P. M. S. S. Co.

Sigao, Br. s.s., 1,047, F. Jamieson, 8th April, Haiphong and Hoibow 7th April, Gen.—J. & Co.

Smoothex, Br. s.s., 2,845, Todd, 18th Mar., New castle 18th Mar., Coal—S. T. & Co.

Standard, Nor. s.s., 804, H. N. Bull, 1st April, Saigon 27th Mar., Rice and Cotton—Wallem & Co.

Stettin, Br. s.s., 1,396, Farrell, 18th Feb., Singapore 20th Feb., Kerosine—Mr. Geo. McBain.

Taming, Br. s.s., 1,346, A. Somerville, 10th April, Manila 7th April, Sugar and Gen.—B. & S.

Tosa Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,610, J. Nagao, 5th April, Seattle, via Victoria, Japan and Shanghai 2nd April, Flour and Gen.—N. Y. K.

Triumph, Ger. s.s., 769, Hansen, 8th April, Haiphong and Hoibow 5th April, Gen.—J. & Co.

Wongkoi, Br. s.s., 1,115, W. Reher, 7th April, Bangkok 18th Mar. and Swatow 6th, Rice—B. & S.

Arron, Br. ship, 2,771, McDonnell, 8th April, San Francisco 31st Aug., and Kobe 19th Mar., Gen.—S. O. Co.

Steamers Expected.

Vessels From Agents Due

Gregory A. Car, Singapore, D. S. & Co. April 12

Australia, Singapore, M. M. April 12

Japan, Singapore, P. & O. Co. April 13

Kanaga Maru, Singapore, N. Y. K. April 13

Glennan, Singapore, M. C. G. & Co. April 13

Tomba Maru, Singapore, N. Y. K. April 13

China, Singapore, P. M. Co. April 14

Denbighshire, Singapore, S. T. & Co. April 14

Taijap, Amoy, J. C. J. L. April 14

Nikko Maru, Nagasaki, N. Y. K. April 14

Kanagawa Maru, Singapore, N. Y. K. April 16

Macassar, J. C. J. L. April 15

Totomi Maru, Moji, N. Y. K. April 16

Shinano Maru, Japan, N. Y. K. April 19

Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C. and Seattle, Wash.—Per *Mimosa*, 17th April, 9 A.M.

Manila, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Fremantle—Per *Wika Maru*, 17th April, 9 A.M.

Macao—Per *Sui Tai*, 17th April, 9 A.M.

Manila—Per *Sui Tai*, 17th April, 9 A.M.

Manila—Per *Zafra*, 18th April, 9 A.M.

Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco—Per *Siberia*, 18th April, 10 A.M.

Europe, &c., India, via Tutuorin—Per *Malta*, 18th April, 11 A.M.

Manila, Zambanga, Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Fremantle—Per *Changsha*, 21st April, 3 P.M.

Weihaiwei and Tientsin—Per *Kuichow*, 11st April, 3 P.M.

Shanghai—Per *Yochow*, 21st April, 3 P.M.

Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver, B.C.—Per *Montana*, 12nd April, 10 A.M.

Europe, &c., India, via Tutuorin—Per *Regent Lupold*, 22nd April, 11 A.M.

Manila, Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide and Perth—Per *Empire*, 25th April, 11 A.M.

Manila—Per *Rubi*, 25th April, 11 A.M.

Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C. and Seattle—Per *Shinano Maru*, 1st April, 3 P.M.

Singapore, Penang and Colombo—Per *Inaba Maru*, 28th April, 5 P.M.

Shanghai, Yokohama, Kobe and Moji—Per *Kutang*, 1st May, 11 A.M.

Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver, B.C.—Per *Empire of Japan*, 7th May, 3 P.M.

TO-MORROW.

St. John's Cathedral.

April 12th, Sunday, 6th in Lent.

Holy Communion 7.30 a.m.

Motins 11 a.m. Responses: Ferial, Venite: Burrows, Psalms: of the 12th morning, Benedictus: Hopkins, Elvey, Hopkins and Langdon, Hymns: 99, 200 and 490 (Tune 28).

Evening 5.45 p.m. (Full Choir). Responses: Ferial, Psalms: of the 12th evening, Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis: Wesley in F, Anthem: "Behold the Lamb of God" Handel, Hymns: 99 and 94, Sevenfold Amen.

N.B.—Psalms 66, Verses 1, 7, 14, 18 in union, 67, 5, & G.P.

Voluntary: Fantasia, Fugue in G minor, Bach.

Union Church.

Kennedy Road.

MINISTER: REV. C. H. HICKLING.

Sunday 11 a.m. Worship, Hymn 49, Psalm 36, (Tune 25), Hymns 511, 509, 6, 6.

12 Noon, meeting of Church Committee.

4 p.m. Sunday Schools.

6 p.m. Worship, Hymn 37, Psalm 81, (Tune 58), Hymns 169, 49, 351.

VISITORS AT THE HOTELS.

HONGKONG.

Adams, P. R.

Affalon, A.

Armour, Mrs. B. O.

Atkinson, E. C.

Barnett, Miss L. H.

Battistone, H. G.

Bisney, Miss

Bisney, Mr. & Mrs. S.

Black, Dr. G. D. R.

Blodgett, Mrs.

Blund, A. B.

Burnard, E.

Bryndell, T.

Brighton, F. G.

Brighton, G. L.

Brown, B.

Burmer, J. V.

Burgess, R. C.

Burke, I.

Burnside, H. C.

Bustiere, S. C. do

Caliste, C.

Carroll, Mrs. and Miss

Carter, A.

Conlin, H. E.

Connell, Mr. and Mrs.

Cooper, Mrs. John

Costantini, M.

Crook, A. H.

Crook, A. H.

Cruikshank, J.

Debrunner, H.

Eismann, W.

Elsworth, C. W. T.

Fitzgerald, H. D.

Forbes, Mrs. J. M.

Franklin, C. B.

Frost, B. L.

Fuller, Denman

Gibson, Adam

Gibson, A. W.

Hall, J.

Hall, Capt. T.

Harrison, J. L.

Hastings, A.

Hedworth, S.

Henderson, H. K.

Hines, Capt. R.

Jones, Mr. and Mrs. P.

N. H.

Joseph, Mr. and Mrs.

Joseph, Mr. and Mrs.

Kadish, Mr. and Mrs.

Kadish, Mr. and Mrs.

Klebs, Mrs. H.

Knights, Mrs. W. B.

Kremer, P.

Adwards, Comdr. and Logan, Major and Mrs.

Armstrong, Mr. & Mrs.

Austin, F.

Brister, Mrs.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

April 10th, 1908, a.m.

Bar. Th. Hu. Wind W.

Vladivostok 7 a.m. 30.02 75 84 SW 2 0

Vemuro 6 a.m. 30.02 75 84 SW 2 0

Hakodate 5 a.m. 30.02 75 84 SW 2 0

Kobe 4 a.m. 30.02 75 84 SW 2 0

Nagasaki 3 a.m. 30.02 75 84 SW 2 0

Kagoshima 2 a.m. 30.02 75 84 SW 2 0

Oshima 1 a.m. 30.02 75 84 SW 2 0

Shikajima 12 a.m. 30.02 75 84 SW 2 0

Bonin Is. 11 a.m. 30.02 75 84 SW 2 0

Chefoo 10 a.m. 30.02 75 84 SW 2 0

Weihaiwei 9 a.m. 30.02 75 84 SW 2 0

Hankow 8 a.m. 30.02 75 84 SW 2 0

Kinkiang 7 a.m. 30.02 75 84 SW 2 0

Shanghai 6 a.m. 30.02 75 84 SW 2 0

Gutaif 5 a.m. 30.02 75 84 SW 2 0

Sharp Peak 4 a.m. 30.02 75 84 SW 2 0

Amoy 3 a.m. 30.02 75 84 SW 2 0

Swatow 2 a.m. 30.02 75 84 SW 2 0

Taihook 1 a.m. 30.02 75 84 SW 2 0

Taichu 12 a.m. 30.02 75 84 SW 2 0

Tainan 11 a.m. 30.02 75 84 SW 2 0

Koshu 10 a.m. 30.02 75 84 SW 2 0

Pescadores 9 a.m. 30.02 75 84 SW 2 0

Canton 8 a.m. 30.02 75 84 SW 2 0

Hongkong 7 a.m. 30.02 75 84 SW 2 0

